The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 190.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Consideration of the Revenue Bill Resumed in the House.

The Section Relative to Listing Railroad Property Stricken Out.

The County Treasurers' and County Collectors' Fee Bill Passed in the Senate.

Debate in the Senate on the School Fund Bill.

Adoption of the Amendment Reducing the Tax to Two Mills.

Report of the Dells Bribery Committee in the Wisconsin Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—After a long interval the Revenue bill has again been taken up in the House. The Senate bill is still in the Revenue Committee, and it is determined to push forward the House measure and send it to the other branch. Very little interest was displayed to-day, though the sections acted on were of decided importance. Without a word of discussion the provision of the bill relative to listing railroad property was stricken out, and Mr. Short's substitute, which is more equitable and more in compliance with the Constitution, was adopted. That section by which city taxes must be extended on the basis of State assessment was also adopted without a word. There was much talking on the section providing for the number of items to be contained in the schedule used for listing personal property, and to require every man to take a stringent oath, but it was chiefly a repetition of previous arguments on the subject. This substitute was rejected by a decided vote, and since it was in many respects similar to the provisions of the Senate bill on that matter, there is here another point of variance between two Houses. The Revenue bill will be continued every morning, and should be finished in Committee of the Whole this week. Some new sections have been prepared specially applicable to the collection of taxes in Cook County, but their consideration will not take much time.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A bad symptom now manifesting itself is the rage for making bills special orders. It is indicative of a natural desire of men to hurry up the business in which they are interested, but it also indicates a fear that if bills are not considered at once they will not be considered at all. It is one of the signs of that inevitable break-up of the Legislature which will come when the end is out of the ground.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The Senate took up the School bill, and discussed at length Mr. Fuller's amendment to reduce the tax from 4 mills to 2. Northern members were opposed to a larger sum, while the first support from the south. The amendment was adopted, and that by a decided vote. The House may take different action.

FEE BILL PASSED.

The Senate this morning passed the bill introduced by Mr. Miller, of Knox, fixing the fees of Township Collectors and County Treasurers. This is an emergency bill, and needs but the Governor's signature to become the law at once. The bill was pushed through by Mr. Miller against the combined efforts of Mr. Miller, and is the first one that passed on the subject of fees and salaries. It is as follows:

A BILL for an act to fix the fees of Township Collectors and County Collectors in Counti s under Township organization, for collecting the taxes levied by this act, and to fix the fees of County Treasurers for Receiving and Disbursing the Revenue of 1871.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That hereafter the Collectors of the several counties in this State as their fees, from all taxes levied for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and collected by them, the following sums, which shall be full compensation for their services:

Each collectors of counties under township organization shall receive, for collecting the taxes levied for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the following sums, to be allowed in settlement with the proper authorities:

On the first hundred dollars, ten cents for each dollar of delinquent real estate, to be filed with the County Clerk. On all sums over one hundred and less than two hundred, eight cents for each dollar; on all sums over two hundred and less than three hundred, seven cents for each dollar; and for each additional hundred dollars, six cents for each tract, and three (3) cents for each dollar, to be charged and collected as costs.

SEC. 3. That County Treasurers be allowed for receiving and disbursing taxes raised for county purposes, for the year 1871, two per cent., and for receiving and disbursing the State revenue collected and paid into the State Treasury, for the year 1871, one per cent., and for receiving and disbursing all such sums as may be ordered refunded by the Board of Supervisors, or other proper authority, and returning from the seat of government for the purpose of paying over the State tax, ten cents for every mile of necessary travel, to be allowed by the Auditor in settlement.

SEC. 4. Whereas an emergency exists as a reason why this law should take effect immediately, namely: that the revenue is now being collected and must be collected during the first days of March next, therefore, this law shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

It has been rumored that the Governor would extend to the Mayor's bill because its term of life was limited to two years, but he seems to be in mistake. If anything it will help the bill in his opinion.

THE COLLECTION BILL.

The bill for the collection of taxes in cities, and the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes, has been reported to a third reading in the Senate. It came up specially for the 13th. The House as an emergency bill without amendment.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

After a long lapse in the House again reached Eminent Domain, and spent on it a weary and unsatisfactory afternoon. Nelson's bill, by which the Canal Trustees opened, is to give the matter of benefits absolutely to the Courts, was considered, but did not prove at all satisfactory to Chicago members. They alleged that, by some of its provisions, juries and Judges would be almost necessarily driven to exact the whole benefit of benefits, and that they would certainly susceptible of the interpretation given to it. Yet there was no reason why they could not have been amended; but the proposed changes were voted down, and it does not seem as if the compromise would receive any more votes than Nelson's original bill. The amendments did not seem to be opposed because they were partial, but because they came from what was looked on as an inimical question. No effort was made to put in a provision to allow cities to raise money for paying for opening streets and alleys by special taxation of the property benefited, but that failed, of course. A new and perplexing question also arose, on which the House adjourned. In fighting one of the many amendments offered to the bill Mr. Nelson drew a broad line between taking of land and the damages which might arise by reason of the construction of any public work at any future time, holding that, although the owner of lands opened, as was specially damaged and claimed compensation for it, then benefits could be plead as in offset. This view of the case is substantially the same as the decision of the Supreme Court under an old law, where they hold that a man must be paid in full for his land, but benefits may be considered in estimating a man's damages from the construction and use of the road. He having thus split asunder the taking of land and the damages which might be caused to a person's property by reason of any public work, the question was raised whether his bill contained the proper machinery to enable a person who was injured by reason of the construction of a railroad or a public street, to recover his damages. Mr. Waite, assisted by other Chicago members, claimed that it did not, and he offered a additional section to cover that point. Mr. Nelson thought it certain defect in his bill could be remedied, and Mr. Waite denied it, and, pending consideration of that important point, the Committee rose. A section in the bill probably does cover the point, but it could be better worded. The matter was fixed for further consideration of the subject, and it is again temporarily on the shelf.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Davis, Egger, Jewett, Lanning, McNulta, Woodward.

PEW BILL PASSED.

House Bill 762, to fix fees of Township Collectors in counties, under township organization, for collecting taxes of 1871, and fixing fees of County Treasurers for receiving and delivering revenue of 1871 was passed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

PETITION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a petition of citizens of Fairfield, Wayne county, for submission of the Revenue law to the people before going into effect. Tabled.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The President announced the appointment of Messrs. Anderson, Starne, Underwood, Fuller, and Edsall on Committee on Revenue to meet with view to adjournment on March 15.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

House bill 277, to provide for the appointment of guardians of habitual drunkards, and prescribing the duties of such guardians, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Mr. CRAWFORD introduced a bill to provide for the expenses of the next General Assembly and State officers.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendment to House bill 271, to enable counties, cities, etc., to fund indebtedness, etc.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a certain resolution relative to military education in Industrial Colleges, and the discontinuance of West Point, recommending its passage, with slight amendments.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back Senate bill 302 making an appropriation to State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, striking out certain appropriations to district Horticultural Societies, which was concurred in.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Consideration of the School bill was resumed, debates being had upon Mr. Fuller's amendment cutting down the tax from four to two mills.

Mr. HAMPTON opened the debate in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD favored the amendment—for the reason that districts were apt to use State distributions with free and lavish hands; whereas if raised by local taxation an economical expenditure was generally the rule.

Mr. WHITING favored the amendment. The State should perform its share of education, and localities should bear theirs. He would, however, favor a four-mill tax if the times at present were in a condition to admit of it.

Mr. BANGS took it for granted that this matter was one of the thousand and one phases of protection. The school system was weak, for the reason that it had been protected too much. He contrasted the weak sons of wealth with the industrious children of indolence. People needed to be stirred up in this matter. The chief aim of the State should be to create a desire for knowledge. Schools have been protected too much. Schools should be taught to rely more upon themselves and less upon the State.

Mr. CARTER reviewed the action of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maine in regard to free schools, all of whom levied a less rate of tax than Illinois. Cook County raised, last year, $350,000 school tax, of which they received back but $60,000. He doubted the propriety of increasing the taxation at this time.

Mr. HOLCOMB said that while nearly two hundred millions may have been destroyed in Cook County, the values for taxable purposes were placed by the Auditor at $39,134,000, clearly showing that valuation was much lower in that county than any where else in the State. The State superintendent had called special attention to the education of colored children, nearly one-fourth of all in the State resided in his district—the First. He rebutted the statement that the lower counties were paupers. They paid more taxes proportionally than the wealthier counties. He wanted no missionary fund or missionaries sent into his district. He was of the opinion that the coming election had some influence with that gentlemen who so eloquently argued against further taxation of the people.

Mr. PEIRCE reviewed the various funds from which the school system drew sustenance—seminary lands, swamp lands, fines, forfeitures, etc., etc. He was satisfied that districts, if required to raise a portion of the school tax, they would administer financial affairs with greater economy than if the rate of State tax was doubled.

Adjourned.

In the afternoon, consideration of the School bill was resumed.

Mr. FULLER said that he had no reason to change his opinion, advanced some days ago, that there was no constitutional provision requiring the levying of State taxes for school purposes.

Mr. WASHBURN said that it was evident that the Senate would adopt the amendment, but wished to reply to the remarks made as to the influencing of Senators for a 4 mill tax for the amount of surplus distribution they would expect to receive, replying particularly to Mr. Kerr (Peoria).

Mr. WOODARD said the Joint Committee of the two houses were equally divided as to 4 mills, yet no definite decision was reached in Committee. The time for a change from 4 to 2 mills had not been asked, for it was not wanted, and especially at this time inexpedient. Localities can raise money for their own wants by knowing just what they need, and the least the State did, and the more it allowed municipalities to act in matters of this kind, the better.

Mr. FULLER said that any people who would voluntarily assess themselves more for school purposes than any other purpose could be trusted to keep the schools running. Until public opinion came to the General Assembly and demanded that the State should assume the whole burden of the education of children, and that children should be, in that respect, the wards of the State, there was no call for any change; but that any demand would be made in a few years he had no doubt.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 28; nays, 6; as follows:

YEAS.			
Allen,	Flagg,	Starne,	
Bangs,	Fuller,	Underwood,	
Carter,	Harlan,	Vaughn,	
Crawford,	Holcomb,	Voris,	
Daggett,	Peirce,	Whiting,	
Donahue,	Reddick,	Wilkinson,	
Early,	Richardson,	Winslow,	
Eddy,	Senter,	Woodard.	
Edsall,	Solomon,		
NAYS.			
Alexander,	Hampton,	VanDersen,	
Anderson,	Hazelton,	Walcomb.	

Mr. ANDERSON offered a substitute for Section 68, providing that there should be levied annually in addition to the Revenue Fund a tax to be levied exclusively for the payment of salaries of teachers, and such amount in addition as may be required to erect, repair, and maintain school houses.

Mr. FLAGG said that about $4,000,000 only would be raised under the proposition.

Mr. DANIELS said it had a beginning, but the end no man could see. He was opposed to it, front and back, top and bottom. Lost—yeas, 4; nays, 30. Messrs. Anderson, Holcomb, Voris, and Washburn voted in the affirmative.

Considerable discussion was had upon the proposed amendment of the Committee to Section 81 of the bill providing for the election of Directors and Boards of Education, which was participated in by Messrs. FLAGG, EDDY, WHITING, CRAWFORD, UNDERWOOD, BANGS, and EDSALL.

Mr. EDSALL offered an amendment providing that City or Town Superintendents of Schools may be required to act as Principals, and distribute unemployed time attend to the ordinary duties of teacher. Adopted.

The amendments of the Committee were finished, and, during consideration of the amendments to the bill, the President announced no quorum, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. EGAN moved that the bill to establish an Insurance Department, and the bill to repeal the act relative to insurance companies, be made the special order for Friday morning.

It was agreed to.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the question coming on Section 14, in relation to the way of taxing railroad property, for which Mr. Short had offered a substitute, by which the property of railroads is taxed in the places where it is, with the exception of its rolling stock, which is pro-rated according to the number of miles of main track in the State.

The next section provides that the assessment made by the Town Assessor shall be the basis on which all taxes, State, county, and city, shall be extended. It was adopted.

The next section was in relation to listing personal property, for which Mr. Johnson offered a substitute providing for swearing to returns.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in support of his substitute, which provided for a more specific schedule, and a system of oaths, would enable them to reach about all the taxable property in the State. The Stock Board manufacturers had complained of the taxation of shares of stock, but he had attempted to cure that by an amendment providing that the shares should not be taxed when the real and personal property were. By an oath he hoped to reach that intangible property which had for years escaped taxation, and which, if only a mere certificate were required, would continue to. The following is the oath proposed by him:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or, I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm, as the case may be) that the above statement is, as to the quality, quantity, numbers and amounts of the items designated therein, and the values listed, true and correct, as I verily believe. That I have not, intentionally or to my knowledge, omitted to list any property required by law to be listed for taxation; that I have not by false statement, or in any manner whatsoever, by myself or by any other person, directly or indirectly, for myself or for any other person or corporation, sought to evade or defeat the assessment of my own property or that of any other person or corporation, or to cause the same to be improperly assessed; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or agreed to pay, any person, officer, or body, any money or other consideration whatever for the purpose of procuring a false valuation of my property, or that of any other person or corporation. And I do further swear (or affirm) that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any of the things mentioned in this oath. So help me God. (Or, this I do solemnly affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be).

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. A. B.

This oath, he thinks, will go to the very heart of the matter.

Mr. SHORT opposed the substitute, its schedule, and its oath, as a person intended to defraud his Assessor, and it was impossible to help it. To make oaths common was to make them worthless, to debauch the morality of the people, and to act contrary to public policy. That was not the way to provide for the detection and punishment of fraud.

Mr. BARNES was utterly opposed to the substitute. There had not been a return made that was false and fraudulent, and there never had been more than a couple of cases of conviction under the penalties. Nor did an Assessor dare to make an honest return, for he knew he could not be re-elected. Not one member of the Legislature had ever made an honest return, and the fault of the whole thing lay with the law-makers. It was impossible for a man to swear to the value of his personal property with any accuracy. The result would be that men would soon be placidly according to what they knew to be untrue, for the law was requiring impossibilities of them. The law could not be executed, for it was worthless on its face. They had failed, and were sure to fail, so long as they stuck to absurd systems.

Mr. DANIELS agreed fully with Mr. Barnes. Mr. Johnson's schedule, with its thirty-seven items, should never be adopted, for it was impracticable, and its adoption would inevitably lead to perjury. Men would send in invoice all their property in order to swear to be able to its value.

Mr. SHAW had no reason to believe that men would be more honester if required to swear to their returns than if their honor was relied on. Among his people there was a spirit of hostility to any such system of swearing. By their laws they proposed duties on men and punished them if they failed. By this law they made an exception, and required a man to swear he had performed a duty. This law would be for the advantage of scamps and against honest men, as had appeared in returning incomes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said Mr. Shaw had fully expressed his sentiments on the subject of taking an oath. He did not want to assume every man was a knave. He did not agree with Mr. Barnes that the old revenue system had been a failure, regarding it a complete success. What he wanted to do was to get better Assessors, and that he thought could be done.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) favored the substitute, and took exception to the remarks made about the effect of making oaths common. For himself, he thought oaths the only way to get at all the property in the State.

Mr. SPRINGER was opposed to the substitute, since it left to each man to fix the value of all his property, and required him to swear to it.

Mr. Johnson's substitute was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 61.

The section was adopted.

The Committee rose, to sit again to-morrow morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) introduced a bill to incorporate County Agricultural Societies.

The Homestead bill and Printing bill were made the special order for Friday afternoon.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill in relation to the law of libel, recommending its passage.

The bill to repeal the act to provide for the permanent survey of land was reported back from the same Committee with same recommendation.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented a petition for the removal of the Calumet dam.

The Appropriation Committee reported back the bill appropriating $4,000 for George Chatterton, with the recommendation that it pass.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of the Committee to arrange business was called up, but could not be considered, not being a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

Mr. PHELPS moved that bills on a third reading be made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

The bill to appoint a trustee to sell Illinois Central lands was made the special order for Saturday morning.

The bill relative to the sale of obscene prints was made the special order for Saturday afternoon.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

In the afternoon, the bill appropriating a contingent fund of $10,000 for the Governor was taken up and a vote had, resulting—yeas, 108; nays, 4. Since it was an emergency bill it failed. More members having come in, it was tried again, resulting—yeas, 119; nays, 4.

COMMON JAILS.

The bill to prohibit the use of common jails by authorities of towns as calaboose or look-up, was taken up and amended.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) introduced a bill to prevent injury to persons at railroad crossings, requiring all trains to stop short of such crossings, and providing a penalty for its violation.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Nelson's compromise on the Eminent Domain bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, as proposed, the substitute to the Senate bill amendment was offered by Mr. DORNBLASER, so that the report of the jury should state the compensation, whether in benefits, or otherwise.

Mr. NELSON opposed it, since at that time no benefits could have arisen. He had no objection to setting off benefits against damages arising to a man from the construction and use of any public work, but he did not want to use the word benefits in connection with the taking of land, which was the only thing to which his bill referred. It was useless to talk of benefits when the work had not begun and might never have begun.

A message was received from the Governor that he had signed the bill to fix the fees of Township Collectors and County Treasurers.

Messrs. BRINGER and SANFORD opposed Mr. Dornblaser's amendment, as it was receding from the compromise.

Mr. PEIRCE thought benefits and damages could be ascertained when land was taken.

Mr. DORNBLASER thought his amendment equitable and necessary.

Mr. BARNES spoke in support of Mr. Nelson's bill, and against the amendment.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 47; nays, 65.

Mr. BURLEY was unable to see any compromise in the bill. The object of the bill was to restore to the owner of the land the compensation in money, and nothing else was to be received. He offered an amendment which he thought would bring the bill somewhat nearer to a compromise.

Mr. WAITE offered an amendment vesting cities with the power to pay the expenses of opening streets and alleys by special taxation of contiguous property or private assessment. If that succeeded, he proposed to follow it up with another amendment to apply to the opening of roads. He would vote for the bill if his amendment was in.

Mr. SHAW thought Mr. Burley's objection was purely technical, and nothing more, and showed the fear of Cook County members of decisions of the Supreme Court. He was surprised at that course from Chicago members, when the State had paid what it cost to deepen the canal, while it had been compelled to pay for deepening was worth more than its cost to Chicago as a sanitary measure.

Mr. PHELPS supported Mr. Burley's amendment. It was lost,—yeas, 46; nays, 57.

Mr. Waite's amendment was lost,—yeas, 43; nays, 58.

Mr. WAITE offered an additional section in relation to the way of obtaining compensation in cases of injury to property.

Mr. ROOT objected to passing a bill which did not provide means of obtaining compensation where it was taken, and simply provided for paying when property was taken.

The Committee rose and adjourned without fixing a time for further consideration of the bill.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 13.—The event of the day in the Legislature has been the presentation of the report of the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the charges of alleged bribery and corruption in connection with the passage and veto of the bill for the improvement of the Dalles and Kilbourn Dells. Opposition was made to the reception of the report, Senator Magoon read first for information that of the majority, which the following resolutions are the conclusion:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of your Committee upon the whole testimony, there is no just cause for any charge or imputation against the Governor of 1870, or against any member or members thereof, in their connection and action on said bills.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, grounded on evidence, and close and impartial inquiry, the passage of the bills at the session of 1871, was free from any deserved reproach; and that there be no just cause for any charge or suspicion against the members of the majority who voted for said bill, and that, although certain testimony has been adduced on the part of the opposition, and every opportunity given to such opposition to appear and give testimony before the Committee, yet the evidence respecting the opposition, so far as taken, fails to implicate the character of the Executive, or against any member who voted against the bill.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of your Committee, based on the testimony the veto of the Governor was not grounded on any corrupt consideration, and that Governor suggesting him to withhold his approval from the bill, and that, had such consideration been had, vested against it, was granted by an attorney against the bill, not a member; that some of the signers did not know the contents of the paper; that neither said attorney or any signer knew personally of any bribery or corruption, nor intended to charge such crime against any member of the majority, and that no evidence obtained by your Committee warrants the conclusion that any such charge exists, or tends to impeach any member of the majority of any bribery or corruption whatever.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, grounded on all the evidence, there is no just cause for any charge or imputation against the Executive or motive of Governor Lucius Fairchild in vetoing said bill; that, if the veto of said bill was a mistake, a question this Committee do not decide, yet the Governor was prompted, on the evidence and documents laid before the Legislature, to the best convictions of duty.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, upon the whole testimony, money or other consideration was offered by certain of the lobby against the bill to influence the vote or action of votes against said bill to Marcus Trainor, of Dodge County; Gust. Richter, of Milwaukee; Patrick Gallagher, of Lafayette; and Alexander K. Bell, Fetlich, or any of them; that money or other consideration was offered by certain of the lobby for the bill to influence the vote or action for said bill to A. R. Atwater, of Dodge, and K. Heimdel, of Dane. That each of said members indignantly rejected the proffered bribe, and voted and acted only on the bill and their own convictions of duty.

Resolved, That the Committee will recommend that the laws upon the subject of bribery, and of offering bribes to members, be made more searching and stringent, and that a joint rule of the Senate and House be adopted, requiring each member, on pain of expulsion, to immediately report to the House any attempt at bribery, whenever made or known to such member.

Senator Belden then read a report of the minority, but taking the position that the Committee was only authorized to report testimony, without conclusions. They assert that the testimony is now incomplete, unsatisfactory, and in many places contradictory, and recommend a joint select committee of five to continue and complete the testimony, and report at the next session.

The Senate last night passed bills declaring the record of a bill to be conclusive evidence; amending Chapter 176, General Laws of 1857, which facilitate the recovery of judgments, and relating to limitation of actions, and mandatory of Section 19, Chapter 138, Revised Statutes.

To-day there were twenty-three petitions printed in favor and for remonstrances against the passage of the liquor law; remonstrances against the temperance bill, and a memorial of S. D. Carpenter for further pay of expenses on an old printing claim.

The Assembly joint resolution authorizing the Quartermaster General to secure tents, etc., for the reunion of Wisconsin soldiers in Madison, next 4th of July, was concurred in.

Bills were introduced to provide for the manner of proving wills which have been lost or destroyed by accident or design; to provide for uniting an increased number of the State Departments and institutions, and a few local bills.

In the Assembly, last evening, several petitions and remonstrances on the Temperance bill were presented. Also petitions for a change in the School Superintendency system, seventy strangers in the city. All the principal streets were thronged during the entire afternoon, and from 8 to 10 p. m. were almost blocked by the multitude. Such crowds have not been seen upon the streets of New Orleans. The weather was delightful, and the festivities passed off without mishap to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The Carnival to-day surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. At 9 o'clock a. m. the line of marshal marchers representing every conceivable character, from Napoleon to Rip VanWinkle, with Schneider, and every nationality under the sun, on foot, horseback, in carriages, on velocipedes, and extemporized chariots. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators. It is estimated that during the afternoon 40,000 persons were on the streets. Though the spectators pelted the marchers with bonbons, not a single disturbance occurred to mar the good feeling which prevailed. During the afternoon business was entirely suspended, and the whole city was given up to King Momus and his subjects.

About 7 o'clock the grand procession was formed, composed of about one thousand horsemen, and a long number of wagons handsomely festooned, representing every branch of trade and manufacture, accompanied by several bands. Most of the cars were filled with torches or Chinese lanterns, while the street was illuminated with calcium and parti-colored lamps, presenting a grand spectacle. Those who have witnessed the carnivals at New Orleans say this surpasses any they ever saw there. After marching through the principal streets, the procession disbanded, and the maskers proceeded to the Theatre, Opera House, Assembly and Cochrane Hall, where the festivities will conclude with grand masquerade balls, which will close at midnight.

POLITICAL.

Missouri State Labor Reform Convention—Election of Delegates to the National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The State Labor Reform Convention met at Turner Hall, to-day, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st., inst. A. E. Glenny, of St. Joseph, was chosen President; A. W. McKee, of St. Louis, Secretary. After some remarks by John Maguire, on the subject of the division of the public domain, finance, and the labor movement in general, the following delegates to the National Convention were elected: At large—D. H. French and A. W. McKee. By district—R. G. Frost, 1; Wm. H. Randolph, 2; Beattie, 3; S. S. Hausman, Geo. W. Bowen, Wm. Harper, A. E. Glenny, J. S. Robbins, Jno. Wickham. The delegation was instructed to act in the National Convention with a view to maximizing a Presidential nomination, to oppose anything calculated to compromise the Labor Reform party.

—A murder committed last Friday, in Canada, has just come to light. The locality was Maidstone, about fifteen miles from Windsor, and the parties were two colored men, named W. Yott Stuart and Samuel Hamilton. In a quarrel, Stuart struck Hamilton on the shoulder with an axe, almost cutting him asunder, and then he still further mutilated his body. The murderer has been arrested and is now in the Sandwich jails, and a brother of his is also in detention there as a witness.

FOREIGN.

The London Times on the Question of Indirect Damages.

Motion for a Prolongation of the English Case Adopted in the House of Lords.

General Sherman and Party Visit Victor Emanuel.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The London *Times* of Jan. 26 says of the Geneva Arbitration, that the protocol of May 4, 1871, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, is sufficient to show that the claims for indirect losses were not contemplated, and that whether the claims for direct losses are admissible in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list, is a question left open by the treaty, and therefore properly recognizable by the Arbitrators. It argues that Great Britain would have terminated the Treaty Conference had it been understood that ademand would be made for losses in the prolongation of the war; that the agreement is entirely one-sided, and that the Arbitrators will have to judge of the conduct of England by rules that are unjust.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Anglo-American Association, last night, to consider the question before the Geneva Arbitration for direct damages, a resolution was adopted that it would not publicly discuss the Alabama difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit.

It is reported in this city that the reply of the American Government to the Earl of Granville's note, in reference to the claim for indirect damages, reached Minister Schenck to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An attempt was made to bring the subject of the Alabama claims before the House of Lords to-day for debate. Baron Redesdale proposed to the Government the following question: "If A. and B., partners, are charged for fraud, and defendant, C., proves that B., one of the plaintiffs, acted with him in committing the fraud, whether such proof would not be a complete answer, and debar all damages." Applying this to the questions at issue with the United States, he argued that the North and South were now partners in the Alabama claims. If the law in the case of persons was good, it ought to hold in regard to nations.

Mr. Granville said a discussion of the Treaty of Washington, at the present juncture, was unadvisable, and he declined to answer the question put by Redesdale.

Several Lords expressed their regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that the Government ought to publish the English case, and other documents connected with the Alabama claims, and give the British people an opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the Americans possessed for the discussion of the issue.

Lord Granville again declined to reply, but said if the motion was made for a prolongation of the English case 18 months would be laid before the House. A motion was accordingly made and adopted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of this city, to-day cable advices from their London house of Clews, Habicht & Co., Government agents, confirming the recovery of American securities from the decline in values occasioned by the recent panic, and adding, also, that the violent denunciation of the American Government by the English Ministry generally as a reprobate throughout London financial circles, and that a conciliatory feeling is manifested by the public at large, which will, no doubt, result in a demand for a change in the Ministry. There is now no cause for the apprehension which has been so prevalent.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Franco-German Postal Convention has been signed by the respective Governments who are parties thereto.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The elections in the Department Nord, for a member to the National Assembly, were attended with great disorder, and numerous conflicts occurred between the opposing parties.

It is rumored that an interview between the Czar and Emperor of Brazil has been arranged to take place at Nice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Prince of Wales is at Osborne where he is confined in front of the royal family. He goes out daily, but his strength is not been sufficiently restored to permit of an immediate visit to London.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed towards the fund to defray the expenses of the proposed reception in honor of Dr. Livingstone.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Ossington. He appeared in the House of Lords this evening, and, after the session had been administered, took his seat as a Peer.

The small-pox is pronounced epidemic at Edinburgh.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Minister Jay, of Austria, arrived here yesterday to meet the King and Queen, both of whom were presented to King Victor Emanuel, who gave them a cordial reception.

The Pope will soon appoint from an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction and its relations with the Church and State.

ROME, Feb. 13.—General Sherman will stay in Rome until the 20th. General Sherman proceeds to Naples, whence he will sail for the Crimea. He will afterward go to the Holy Land.

The General, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, had an audience with Prince Humbert to-day, and were most cordially received.

INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Telegrams from Bombay announce that the assassination of the Earl of Mayo causes an intense excitement in India. In Calcutta and Bombay the assassination is the general theme of conversation. All business was suspended.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—An earthquake occurred here last night. The shocks, however, were slight, and no serious damage is reported.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Government invites tenders for the construction and laying of a telegraph cable between Spain and the Canaries, to be extended to some Spanish possession in America.

PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Despatches from Teheran state that the famine in Persia continues with unabated fury, many persons dying daily.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

I will sell the following Real Estate at 20 per cent less than actual value, if you want great bargains, with lots, on best Park-av., south of Twenty-seventh st., cast front, on easy terms. Also a two-story house, 30x50 feet, basement 7 rooms, with lot 50x125 feet, on corner of Twenty-first and Paulina sts., in the manufacturing district. Splendid chance for any party to keep a boarding house; applications every day for board; a good, well-finished barn belonging with house, 24x26. All of the above will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 204 Twenty-sixth st., corner Burnside, for three days.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

An office has been opened at 79 South Canal st., Chicago, where can be seen samples from seven first-class Eastern manufacturers, of men's, boys' and youths', ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and slippers. Orders taken at Factory "Hard Pan Prices."

SHUPELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
79 South Canal-st.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Matthews & Murphy,

TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED to 408 Wabash-av. They open with a large and select stock of Imported Goods for men's wear.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The new order of U. O. A. H. will meet on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 1872, at the corner of Twelfth and Waller sts. All members are requested to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A Building near Sherman and Briggs House, West Side, suited for WHOLESALE GROCERS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Address A 63, Tribune office, stating place for interview.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. SEXTON,

Carpenter Contractor and Builder,

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 53, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"E L Y."

See his Card top last column.

CLOTHING.

FIRST

Of our IMPORTATIONS for THE EARLY SPRING trade of '72 are now upon our counters.

TEN

Per Cent discount on all garments made by ELY during remainder of February.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty!

Shirts made to MEASURE, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT in FIT.

Clergymen 10 off during the YEAR.

Our SPRING FASHIONS are now in readiness.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY,

Tailor & Draper,

657 Wabash-av.,

Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

PAPER.

PAPER.

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Roll Manilla,

LIGHT AND HEAVY,

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER,

344 & 346 Wabash-av.

MEDICINAL.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

No. 704 STATE-ST.

Comstocks Rational Food for Invalids and Infants.

In consequence of the increasing sale, we are instructed to reduce the price to 75 cents per can. Discount to the trade. HALSEY BROS.,
Western Agents.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you want to learn a trade that combines manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and profit of a family machine, and try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required.

Please call at the office or rooms over the store, 79 State-st., and examine the Machines, but carns two fold more to the operator. Its work cannot be excelled in the market. It is in operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:

RANCHO, Crosse Co., Wis., Jan. 5, 1872.

My daughter has knit over 1,500 pairs of socks and stockings, besides other work, on the Lamb Machine. We have had it two years and like it much better than any other machine we have yet seen. A. A. WYETH.

The Lamb Knitting Machine Company, Chicago. Call and examine or send for circular and sample Stocking.

HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents,
72 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Twice a week and oftener, when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continent of Europe. Cabin passage from $75. Steerage from $28. Drafts at sight, payable throughout Europe. Cabin plans, views, and statercoms secured. Through bills Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

124 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st., Chicago.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at.....$12.00
ERIE and WALNUT HILL.....14.00
INDIAN

E COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

...e Prosecuti... of Absent Cases—Losses of the Co...ty in Re...cent Years.

Statement of President White Concerning the Sale of Coupon Orders.

Result of Interviews with New York Brokers and Bankers.

Eastern Capitalists Willing to Take Our Warrants at a Slight Discount.

The Finance Committee Directed to Dispose of $200,000 Worth of County Coupon Bonds.

Interesting Communication from a County Engineer.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the Court House yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Stearns.

THE PROSECUTION OF APPEAL CASES.

Commissioner Harrison, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioners Scully and Sitchcock, relative to the propriety of employing counsel to prosecute appeal cases, and to advise the officers of the county, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report: That the records being destroyed, they are unable to ascertain the average amount lost by the county for the last five years from the failure to prosecute appeals. They would report, however, that for the year 1870, from $10,000 to $12,000 was lost by reason of refusal of judgment for informality of proceedings, and from $6,000 to $50,000 was appealed. For the year 1869, $15,000 or $20,000, half of it from judgments which were refused and appeals taken. Your Committee, from information and personal knowledge, believe that the mass of the amount lost to the county by refusal of judgment might have been saved had the county been represented by a competent person, who could have advised the Assessors and Supervisors as to the proper steps to be taken in making assessments, and in making levies. The Board of County Commissioners will have to cause two assessments and two levies to be made during the current year. In order to take we may make will be taken advantage of by shrewd lawyers to defeat the collection of taxes.

The report was accepted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Chairman understood that the Committee on Finance had a statement to make in regard to the manner of raising funds.

Commissioner Harrison said that, as the President had been East and had looked into the matter, it would be better to hear his statement.

The President (Mr. White) then left the chair (Commissioner Ashton taking it) and addressed the Board as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the invitation of Commissioner Harrison, a member of the Finance Committee, I will state, for the information of the Board, the result of my visit to the East, at the request of the Finance Committee, I undertook to ascertain at what price the coupon orders, to the amount of $200,000, which were to be issued the 5th day of January, I believe, could be sold. I made some inquiry in New York and Philadelphia among parties, and found that it was practicable to place them at a figure which would be equal to ten per cent per annum interest, provided I could make the coupon orders, having two years and a half to run, being the same thing as ten per cent interest. I found a disposition on the part of bankers, at that figure, but at a figure which would equal 8 1-2 per cent, including commissions and all. This was the highest figure I could get, and I believe that I had for any portion of them. This offer was for the whole, or for what we desire to dispose of up to half a million of dollars.

As was about leaving New York, however, I fell in with a broker who deals largely with people in New England, and especially in Boston, and who knows about going there for the purpose of negotiating securities. At my request he said he would make inquiry and see what he could do. I have received two letters from him, one the day before yesterday requesting a copy of the proceedings of the Board in relation to the issue of these coupon orders, and the other one to-day. His letter of to-day reads in this manner:

I have had several interviews with capitalists who were friendly to me, and they spoke encouragingly of the prospect of placing the warrants at par or a slight discount.

He counts the addition of the commission, which would be 1 per cent, as if they were placed at par under his meaning. It would be in fact 99 per cent, after deducting 1 per cent. He goes on to say that he has not yet had the documents relating to the proceedings of the Board. He says there is plenty of money there, and thinks they can place them at a figure, and refers me to several first-class financial houses in Boston as entering into the negotiating with. I also received a telegram from him to-day, asking if the proceedings of the Board—that is the resolution that he referred to—had been forwarded, which I answered, telling him they had.

I presume in the course of two or three days[?] shall have from him more direct information as to what price the coupon orders will bring in Boston, but I may be mistaken. I am clear, in about this: That they can be sold in New York and Boston at a figure which would be equal to 9 per cent, and that no doubt better than can be done. They may be sold at a price a shade higher, but I think it is quite sure that they can be disposed of at that figure. I think it would be proper to authorize the Finance Committee to sell them at that.

While I am on my feet, I will ask the Board to indulge me in saying one word in regard to the proposition made to the Legislature, asking authority to issue bonds to the amount of the present indebtedness of the count and other purposes. I quite concur in the propriety of doing that, with one exception, and that is in the matter of speaking of it because I was not present when the action was taken, and, while I shall defer to the judgment of those who were present, I say so for the wil of the majority of the Board. I still think, as I thought when the proposition was up before that we have not a valid reason for putting into long bonds, having ten or twenty years to run, any portion of the indebtedness which is the accumulated current expenses of the year 1871 or 1872. It is true we ought to be as light in the way of taxation as the people think they can be, and as we can be, but I do not think that there is any economy. I think it is very bad financiering, and, so far as my information is concerned, I believe I have it distinctly understood that I do not parties in the opinion of those members of the Board who do not agree to it that it is very improper to fund current expenses, and pay another 100 per cent in the shape of interest, during the next fifteen or twenty years, upon the amount as it now exists. I think that it would be the best thing—the best financiering, and the honestest way in sense to the people of the county to fund any portion of its indebtedness which is not strictly current expenses. That, I think, would be best; that would be due to the tax-payers,—to make it as light as we can, and so far as they are the existing current expenses now, they ought to be paid by the current taxes levied. I believe it to be the intent of the law—the intent of the Constitution—that our county shall pay the expenses as it goes along. The whole spirit of the law, so far as I am informed about it, contemplates that and nothing else; and if we establish the precedent of funding our current expense, there is no knowing to what extremity it may be carried hereafter by persons who may be in the management of affairs, and I am for the same thing for purposes that are not for the public welfare.

I am in no desire to be tedious and occupy the time of the Board, or to attempt to debate the proposition, which is unpleasant for any person, or which may seem to them unnecessary to debate; but I must explicitly disagree in any participation in the proposition to ask the Legislature to allow us to fund in long bonds our current expenses, upon which we are to pay interest for the next twenty years. The Finance Committee will correct me if I am wrong.

Commissioner Harrison. You are right.

The President. I desire the Board to take some action, expressive of their views, in regard to the mode of raising funds to meet the existing extravagance of the County Treasury. It is true there are a large number of men throughout the city and county to whom the county is indebted. It is also true that they are making large sacrifices upon the county orders, and it is manifestly our duty to make some immediate provision for paying these creditors, who need the money, many of them, for the support of their families. It is wrong to oblige these men to sell their orders at a large discount when the county honestly owes them money.

REDEMPTION OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Commissioner Stearns wanted the orders paid, and moved that the Board allow 10 per cent interest on all outstanding indebtedness of the county that does not now bear interest, until such times as the County Treasurer advertises that no can redeem the orders.

The Chair declined the motion out of order.

On motion, the rules were suspended so that action could be taken on the resolution.

Commissioner Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That all orders drawn by the County Clerk upon the County Treasurer, by order of the late Board of Supervisors, and the present Board of Commissioners, bearing interest, shall draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of their issue, and that the County Treasurer give immediate notice to the County Clerk, whenever sufficient funds have been placed in his hands to pay said orders, and that immediately thereupon the County Clerk shall advertise for two consecutive days in at least three of the papers of the city of Chicago, the fact that there is money to meet said orders, and that they will be paid upon presentation, and that on and after the last day of such advertisement all interest on said orders shall cease.

Commissioner Harrison understood that over 100,000 in orders had been issued. The adoption of the resolution would put the interest in the hands of the speculators of the orders, which would be an outrage. He had seen an 88 order sell for 85 discount.

Commissioner Stearns moved, as an amendment, that the orders bear interest at 10 per cent after the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Harrison opposed the resolution. If the Board considered it a measure, they would see its impropriety. A large portion of the orders were in the hands of men who had purchased them at a discount. In a few days money enough could be put into the Treasury to pay all the indebtedness. He hoped that before such a step he would borrow money from bankers—from $100,000 to $500,000—on the order of the Board, at 10 per cent interest.

Commissioner Crawford said if the money could be borrowed at 10 per cent he would withdraw his resolution.

Commissioner Harrison replied that money had been offered at that rate of interest.

Commissioner White remarked that there had been a direct offer for the county bonds—for half a million, or any sum that was to be disposed of—at 9 per cent interest.

Commissioner Harrison had been told by several bankers that the county could have the money on the order of the Board.

Commissioner Crawford wanted to know how the bankers were to be secured.

The Chairman replied that all that would be necessary would be a certified copy of a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to make a loan.

Commissioner White did not see any reason in paying 10 per cent for money when it could be got for 9 per cent.

Commissioner Stearns moved that the Finance Committee be directed to dispose of $150,000 of the bonds at once, if they can, at an interest not greater than 9 per cent.

Commissioner White was of the opinion that the county ought to procure the money. At least $150,000 was needed at once. He would like to support the motion of Commissioner Stearns, with the proviso that, in case the Board was unable to obtain the sum needed, they be authorized to obtain it in this city at the best rate of interest they can, not exceeding 10 per cent. He did not think 10 per cent should be paid when money could be had for 9 per cent. He offered as an amendment "that the Finance Committee be authorized to procure the money at the best rate of interest they can, not exceeding 10 per cent, if they fail to get it at the figure mentioned as such."

Commissioner Harrison embodied the amendment in his resolution, and made some other alterations, and submitted it again. It read as follows:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to dispose of the coupon bonds of Cook County, dated Jan. 1, 1872, to the an ount of $200,000, at a rate not less than 9 per cent, not exceeding interest agreed upon by her, that if they fail to dispose of such orders within fifteen days from this date, they be directed to negotiate a loan, on such orders, to such amount, with any bank or bankers in Chicago, for a term not to exceed six months, and at a rate of interest not to exceed ten per cent per annum; and for such temporary loan the Clerk be directed to issue orders in such sums as the Finance Committee may direct, not to exceed the said sum of $200,000, such orders to be also signed by the Cook County Treasurer.

Commissioner Harrison had every reason to believe that the bonds would bring par; therefore, it was unnecessary to sell now more than the amount named. If, however, the sum raised was not sufficient, the remainder of the bonds could be sold.

The other resolution and the amendments to it being withdrawn, the resolution of Commissioner Harrison was unanimously adopted.

SALARIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners then indulged in a discussion about the amount they are to receive for their services.

Commissioner Stearns said they were elected with the understanding that they were to receive $2 a day, and ought not to ask for any more.

Commissioner Harrison remarked that there was no provision in existence stating the compensation to be received by the members of the Board. There were two ways to fix the matter—by one being that the Legislature could fix it, and the other that the Board had the power to decide upon the amount.

Commissioner Stearns did not believe in raising the per diem. If it was made $3 a day the Board would become demoralized, as all the hungry hot-summers would seek to become Commissioners for the sake of the emoluments of the office.

Commissioner Stearns thought the Legislature ought to be asked to raise the salary to juror's fees—more by allowing mileage.

Commissioner Harrison imagined if that was done all the Commissioners would become Aldermen.

Commissioner Ashton thought the Board was competent to fix the compensation of its members. He did not think $8 a day would be an excessive compensation. He did not like the idea of the Board of Commissioners going to the Legislature to ask for the fixing of the salaries of the officers, which would have to be taken in making assessments, and in making levies. The Board of County Commissioners will have to cause two assessments and two levies to be made during the current year. In order to take we may make will be taken advantage of by shrewd lawyers to defeat the collection of taxes.

The report was accepted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Chairman understood that the Committee on Finance had a statement to make in regard to the manner of raising funds.

Commissioner Harrison said that, as the President had been East and had looked into the matter, it would be better to hear his statement.

The President (Mr. White) then left the chair (Commissioner Ashton taking it) and addressed the Board as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the invitation of Commissioner Harrison, a member of the Finance Committee, I will state, for the information of the Board, the result of my visit to the East, at the request of the Finance Committee, I undertook to ascertain at what price the coupon orders, to the amount of $200,000, which were to be issued the 5th day of January, I believe, could be sold. I made some inquiry in New York and Philadelphia among parties, and found that it was practicable to place them at a figure which would be equal to ten per cent per annum interest, provided I could make the coupon orders, having two years and a half to run, being the same thing as ten per cent interest. I found a disposition on the part of bankers, at that figure, but at a figure which would equal 8 1-2 per cent, including commissions and all. This was the highest figure I could get, and I believe that I had for any portion of them. This offer was for the whole, or for what we desire to dispose of up to half a million of dollars.

As was about leaving New York, however, I fell in with a broker who deals largely with people in New England, and especially in Boston, and who knows about going there for the purpose of negotiating securities. At my request he said he would make inquiry and see what he could do. I have received two letters from him, one the day before yesterday requesting a copy of the proceedings of the Board in relation to the issue of these coupon orders, and the other one to-day. His letter of to-day reads in this manner:

I have had several interviews with capitalists who were friendly to me, and they spoke encouragingly of the prospect of placing the warrants at par or a slight discount.

He counts the addition of the commission, which would be 1 per cent, as if they were placed at par under his meaning. It would be in fact 99 per cent, after deducting 1 per cent. He goes on to say that he has not yet had the documents relating to the proceedings of the Board. He says there is plenty of money there, and thinks they can place them at a figure, and refers me to several first-class financial houses in Boston as entering into the negotiating with. I also received a telegram from him to-day, asking if the proceedings of the Board—that is the resolution that he referred to—had been forwarded, which I answered, telling him they had.

I presume in the course of two or three days[?] shall have from him more direct information as to what price the coupon orders will bring in Boston, but I may be mistaken. I am clear, in about this: That they can be sold in New York and Boston at a figure which would be equal to 9 per cent, and that no doubt better than can be done. They may be sold at a price a shade higher, but I think it is quite sure that they can be disposed of at that figure. I think it would be proper to authorize the Finance Committee to sell them at that.

While I am on my feet, I will ask the Board to indulge me in saying one word in regard to the proposition made to the Legislature, asking authority to issue bonds to the amount of the present indebtedness of the count and other purposes. I quite concur in the propriety of doing that, with one exception, and that is in the matter of speaking of it because I was not present when the action was taken, and, while I shall defer to the judgment of those who were present, I say so for the wil of the majority of the Board. I still think, as I thought when the proposition was up before that we have not a valid reason for putting into long bonds, having ten or twenty years to run, any portion of the indebtedness which is the accumulated current expenses of the year 1871 or 1872. It is true we ought to be as light in the way of taxation as the people think they can be, and as we can be, but I do not think that there is any economy. I think it is very bad financiering, and, so far as my information is concerned, I believe I have it distinctly understood that I do not parties in the opinion of those members of the Board who do not agree to it that it is very improper to fund current expenses, and pay another 100 per cent in the shape of interest, during the next fifteen or twenty years, upon the amount as it now exists. I think that it would be the best thing—the best financiering, and the honestest way in sense to the people of the county to fund any portion of its indebtedness which is not strictly current expenses. That, I think, would be best; that would be due to the tax-payers,—to make it as light as we can, and so far as they are the existing current expenses now, they ought to be paid by the current taxes levied. I believe it to be the intent of the law—the intent of the Constitution—that our county shall pay the expenses as it goes along. The whole spirit of the law, so far as I am informed about it, contemplates that and nothing else; and if we establish the precedent of funding our current expense, there is no knowing to what extremity it may be carried hereafter by persons who may be in the management of affairs, and I am for the same thing for purposes that are not for the public welfare.

I am in no desire to be tedious and occupy the time of the Board, or to attempt to debate the proposition, which is unpleasant for any person, or which may seem to them unnecessary to debate; but I must explicitly disagree in any participation in the proposition to ask the Legislature to allow us to fund in long bonds our current expenses, upon which we are to pay interest for the next twenty years. The Finance Committee will correct me if I am wrong.

Commissioner Harrison. You are right.

The President. I desire the Board to take some action, expressive of their views, in regard to the mode of raising funds to meet the existing extravagance of the County Treasury. It is true there are a large number of men throughout the city and county to whom the county is indebted. It is also true that they are making large sacrifices upon the county orders, and it is manifestly our duty to make some immediate provision for paying these creditors, who need the money, many of them, for the support of their families. It is wrong to oblige these men to sell their orders at a large discount when the county honestly owes them money.

REDEMPTION OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Commissioner Stearns wanted the orders paid, and moved that the Board allow 10 per cent interest on all outstanding indebtedness of the county that does not now bear interest, until such times as the County Treasurer advertises that no can redeem the orders.

The Chair declined the motion out of order.

On motion, the rules were suspended so that action could be taken on the resolution.

Commissioner Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That all orders drawn by the County Clerk upon the County Treasurer, by order of the late Board of Supervisors, and the present Board of Commissioners, bearing interest, shall draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of their issue, and that the County Treasurer give immediate notice to the County Clerk, whenever sufficient funds have been placed in his hands to pay said orders, and that immediately thereupon the County Clerk shall advertise for two consecutive days in at least three of the papers of the city of Chicago, the fact that there is money to meet said orders, and that they will be paid upon presentation, and that on and after the last day of such advertisement all interest on said orders shall cease.

Commissioner Harrison understood that over 100,000 in orders had been issued. The adoption of the resolution would put the interest in the hands of the speculators of the orders, which would be an outrage. He had seen an 88 order sell for 85 discount.

Commissioner Stearns moved, as an amendment, that the orders bear interest at 10 per cent after the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Harrison opposed the resolution. If the Board considered it a measure, they would see its impropriety. A large portion of the orders were in the hands of men who had purchased them at a discount. In a few days money enough could be put into the Treasury to pay all the indebtedness. He hoped that before such a step he would borrow money from bankers—from $100,000 to $500,000—on the order of the Board, at 10 per cent interest.

Commissioner Crawford said if the money could be borrowed at 10 per cent he would withdraw his resolution.

Commissioner Harrison replied that money had been offered at that rate of interest.

Commissioner White remarked that there had been a direct offer for the county bonds—for half a million, or any sum that was to be disposed of—at 9 per cent interest.

Commissioner Harrison had been told by several bankers that the county could have the money on the order of the Board.

Commissioner Crawford wanted to know how the bankers were to be secured.

The Chairman replied that all that would be necessary would be a certified copy of a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to make a loan.

Commissioner White did not see any reason in

Interesting Communication from a County Engineer.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the Court House yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Stearns.

THE PROSECUTION OF APPEAL CASES.

Commissioner Harrison, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioners Scully and Sitchcock, relative to the propriety of employing counsel to prosecute appeal cases, and to advise the officers of the county, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report: That the records being destroyed, they are unable to ascertain the average amount lost by the county for the last five years from the failure to prosecute appeals. They would report, however, that for the year 1870, from $10,000 to $12,000 was lost by reason of refusal of judgment for informality of proceedings, and from $6,000 to $50,000 was appealed. For the year 1869, $15,000 or $20,000, half of it from judgments which were refused and appeals taken. Your Committee, from information and personal knowledge, believe that the mass of the amount lost to the county by refusal of judgment might have been saved had the county been represented by a competent person, who could have advised the Assessors and Supervisors as to the proper steps to be taken in making assessments, and in making levies. The Board of County Commissioners will have to cause two assessments and two levies to be made during the current year. In order to take we may make will be taken advantage of by shrewd lawyers to defeat the collection of taxes.

The report was accepted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Chairman understood that the Committee on Finance had a statement to make in regard to the manner of raising funds.

Commissioner Harrison said that, as the President had been East and had looked into the matter, it would be better to hear his statement.

The President (Mr. White) then left the chair (Commissioner Ashton taking it) and addressed the Board as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the invitation of Commissioner Harrison, a member of the Finance Committee, I will state, for the information of the Board, the result of my visit to the East, at the request of the Finance Committee, I undertook to ascertain at what price the coupon orders, to the amount of $200,000, which were to be issued the 5th day of January, I believe, could be sold. I made some inquiry in New York and Philadelphia among parties, and found that it was practicable to place them at a figure which would be equal to ten per cent per annum interest, provided I could make the coupon orders, having two years and a half to run, being the same thing as ten per cent interest. I found a disposition on the part of bankers, at that figure, but at a figure which would equal 8 1-2 per cent, including commissions and all. This was the highest figure I could get, and I believe that I had for any portion of them. This offer was for the whole, or for what we desire to dispose of up to half a million of dollars.

As was about leaving New York, however, I fell in with a broker who deals largely with people in New England, and especially in Boston, and who knows about going there for the purpose of negotiating securities. At my request he said he would make inquiry and see what he could do. I have received two letters from him, one the day before yesterday requesting a copy of the proceedings of the Board in relation to the issue of these coupon orders, and the other one to-day. His letter of to-day reads in this manner:

I have had several interviews with capitalists who were friendly to me, and they spoke encouragingly of the prospect of placing the warrants at par or a slight discount.

He counts the addition of the commission, which would be 1 per cent, as if they were placed at par under his meaning. It would be in fact 99 per cent, after deducting 1 per cent. He goes on to say that he has not yet had the documents relating to the proceedings of the Board. He says there is plenty of money there, and thinks they can place them at a figure, and refers me to several first-class financial houses in Boston as entering into the negotiating with. I also received a telegram from him to-day, asking if the proceedings of the Board—that is the resolution that he referred to—had been forwarded, which I answered, telling him they had.

I presume in the course of two or three days[?] shall have from him more direct information as to what price the coupon orders will bring in Boston, but I may be mistaken. I am clear, in about this: That they can be sold in New York and Boston at a figure which would be equal to 9 per cent, and that no doubt better than can be done. They may be sold at a price a shade higher, but I think it is quite sure that they can be disposed of at that figure. I think it would be proper to authorize the Finance Committee to sell them at that.

While I am on my feet, I will ask the Board to indulge me in saying one word in regard to the proposition made to the Legislature, asking authority to issue bonds to the amount of the present indebtedness of the count and other purposes. I quite concur in the propriety of doing that, with one exception, and that is in the matter of speaking of it because I was not present when the action was taken, and, while I shall defer to the judgment of those who were present, I say so for the wil of the majority of the Board. I still think, as I thought when the proposition was up before that we have not a valid reason for putting into long bonds, having ten or twenty years to run, any portion of the indebtedness which is the accumulated current expenses of the year 1871 or 1872. It is true we ought to be as light in the way of taxation as the people think they can be, and as we can be, but I do not think that there is any economy. I think it is very bad financiering, and, so far as my information is concerned, I believe I have it distinctly understood that I do not parties in the opinion of those members of the Board who do not agree to it that it is very improper to fund current expenses, and pay another 100 per cent in the shape of interest, during the next fifteen or twenty years, upon the amount as it now exists. I think that it would be the best thing—the best financiering, and the honestest way in sense to the people of the county to fund any portion of its indebtedness which is not strictly current expenses. That, I think, would be best; that would be due to the tax-payers,—to make it as light as we can, and so far as they are the existing current expenses now, they ought to be paid by the current taxes levied. I believe it to be the intent of the law—the intent of the Constitution—that our county shall pay the expenses as it goes along. The whole spirit of the law, so far as I am informed about it, contemplates that and nothing else; and if we establish the precedent of funding our current expense, there is no knowing to what extremity it may be carried hereafter by persons who may be in the management of affairs, and I am for the same thing for purposes that are not for the public welfare.

I am in no desire to be tedious and occupy the time of the Board, or to attempt to debate the proposition, which is unpleasant for any person, or which may seem to them unnecessary to debate; but I must explicitly disagree in any participation in the proposition to ask the Legislature to allow us to fund in long bonds our current expenses, upon which we are to pay interest for the next twenty years. The Finance Committee will correct me if I am wrong.

Commissioner Harrison. You are right.

The President. I desire the Board to take some action, expressive of their views, in regard to the mode of raising funds to meet the existing extravagance of the County Treasury. It is true there are a large number of men throughout the city and county to whom the county is indebted. It is also true that they are making large sacrifices upon the county orders, and it is manifestly our duty to make some immediate provision for paying these creditors, who need the money, many of them, for the support of their families. It is wrong to oblige these men to sell their orders at a large discount when the county honestly owes them money.

REDEMPTION OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Commissioner Stearns wanted the orders paid, and moved that the Board allow 10 per cent interest on all outstanding indebtedness of the county that does not now bear interest, until such times as the County Treasurer advertises that no can redeem the orders.

The Chair declined the motion out of order.

On motion, the rules were suspended so that action could be taken on the resolution.

Commissioner Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That all orders drawn by the County Clerk upon the County Treasurer, by order of the late Board of Supervisors, and the present Board of Commissioners, bearing interest, shall draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of their issue, and that the County Treasurer give immediate notice to the County Clerk, whenever sufficient funds have been placed in his hands to pay said orders, and that immediately thereupon the County Clerk shall advertise for two consecutive days in at least three of the papers of the city of Chicago, the fact that there is money to meet said orders, and that they will be paid upon presentation, and that on and after the last day of such advertisement all interest on said orders shall cease.

Commissioner Harrison understood that over 100,000 in orders had been issued. The adoption of the resolution would put the interest in the hands of the speculators of the orders, which would be an outrage. He had seen an 88 order sell for 85 discount.

Commissioner Stearns moved, as an amendment, that the orders bear interest at 10 per cent after the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Harrison opposed the resolution. If the Board considered it a measure, they would see its impropriety. A large portion of the orders were in the hands of men who had purchased them at a discount. In a few days money enough could be put into the Treasury to pay all the indebtedness. He hoped that before such a step he would borrow money from bankers—from $100,000 to $500,000—on the order of the Board, at 10 per cent interest.

Commissioner Crawford said if the money could be borrowed at 10 per cent he would withdraw his resolution.

Commissioner Harrison replied that money had been offered at that rate of interest.

Commissioner White remarked that there had been a direct offer for the county bonds—for half a million, or any sum that was to be disposed of—at 9 per cent interest.

Commissioner Harrison had been told by several bankers that the county could have the money on the order of the Board.

Commissioner Crawford wanted to know how the bankers were to be secured.

The Chairman replied that all that would be necessary would be a certified copy of a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to make a loan.

Commissioner White did not see any reason in

UNADULTERATED CHEEK.

Remarkable Proposition by a New Yorker Who Has an "Appreciation of Our Calamity."

As a specimen of pure cheek the subjoined communication is worthy of publication. It appears that the letter was first addressed to Mayor Mason, who very naturally took no notice of it, whereupon the "sympathizer" repeats the proposition to Mayor Medill, thereby showing that his "appreciation of our calamity" still exists. The letter is given below:

OFFICE 12, NO. 27 PARK PLACE, }
NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

Hon. R. B. Mason, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: My appreciation of the calamity which has fallen upon your citizens and city is expressed in the following: If you will forthwith place in my hands $100,000 of the bonds of your municipality, redeemable at not less than five years with interest at 10 per less per cent, payable semi-annually, I will agree to hold them for five years, to pay the semi-annual interest thereon in the meantime, and to return them thereupon. I will further agree to authorize the agent of your city to draw on me during the close of each year, during a decade, for $50,000; this to be set by for sinking fund to the aggregate. This is the measure of my sympathy. The bonds are of course to be drawn in the usual form, and made transferable, like other securities of that class. For you no reference in Chicago, save that my friend, the late Judge A. W. Arrington, Jr., is well known to you. If I refer you to Geo. B. Walter & Sons, 27 Park Place, and to Robert McK. Ormsby, Esq., 119 Broadway. This proposition will remain open exactly four-teen days from date. As it is a matter of charity I forbid its publicity. Truly yours,

THALES LINDSLEY.

The only reply vouchsafed by Mayor Medill was to the effect that Chicago is not just now engaged in the confidence business.

OLD BOOKS.

Lecture by Professor Joseph Sabin at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church—Books and Book-Making of the Ancients.

The eminent bibliographer, Joseph Sabin, of New York, delivered a lecture on "Books," at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening. Owing to the intense cold weather, but very few people attended, the ante-room of the church being about half full. The lecturer is a talented gentleman, and probably knows as much about books as any man in the United States. His remarks, however, though very amusing at times, did not keep his hearers warm, the biting atmosphere penetrating the room, and making the audience shiver. The usual quantity of heat issued from the registers, but there was an excess of cold air in the room, and every one was uncomfortable. They stood it manfully to the end. The lecture was more antiquarian than anything else, being of interest to only those who are interested in the collection of rare and curious books. He spoke of the illuminated books of the middle ages, which were written many hundred years before the discovery of printing, and exhibited *fac similes* of some of the works. One of them, a book of prayer, was 1,000 years old. It is written in Latin, the writing being as fine as type, and must have been the labor of years. He also exhibited a fac simile of the earliest printed, and showed one printed in Mexico a hundred years before printing was introduced into Massachusetts. The history of these books was of enormous sums, he having paid $675 for one of them —a very rare work, which was worth now much more than that. Then he spoke of the history of the earliest books printed in this country, which will be exhibited to the audience. He referred to the advance in the art of printing, which was made by symbols, calling attention to the tables of Moses, the first that are known; next came the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, and the pressed bricks of the Babylonians. The books of the ancient Romans were written on wax cloth, revolving engaged in making them, just as the slaves in the South made sugar before the war, and their masters sold them for their weight. The lecture had been found with leather straps around them, on which were characters, telling, doubtless, who the document were. These documents are the delight of book collectors and publishers in this country and in Europe, and considerable is being done in the way of procuring them. He presented the ancient and curious books for themselves. They did so, and, doubtless, considered that they were repaid for the disturbance cut by having an opportunity to look at old volumes, the like of which some of them, at least, may never see again.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Dr. Rauch's Weekly Report of Mortality.

An Increase of Twenty-nine Deaths in Seven Days.

Present Aspect of the Small-Pox Epidemic.

Where the Disease Can be Procured—A Warning to the Non-Vaccinated.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in their office in the City Hall. There were present the Hon. Samuel Hoard, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Rauch. Previous to organizing, the gentlemen huddled into the corner, to have three steam-pipes on two sides of them, and avoid the gale from the windows and doors. The Hon. Samuel Hoard presided.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

Sanitary Superintendent Rauch presented his usual weekly report. The report showed that the number of deaths for the week ending Feb. 10, 1872, was 187; for the preceding week, 128, showing an increase of 29. Their ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 52; between 1 and 5 years, 10; between 2 and 3 years, 9; between 3 and 4 years, 7; between 4 and 5 years, 2; between 5 and 10 years, 6; between 10 and 20 years, 2; between 20 and 30 years, 23; between 30 and 40 years, 11; between 40 and 50 years, 13; between 50 and 60 years, 7; between 60 and 70 years, 7. Of these 93 were males and 64 females.

WHAT CAUSED IT.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 5; brain diseases, 9; consumption, 17; convulsions, 18; diphtheria, 2; fever puerperal, 1; remittent, 1; scarlet, 3; typhoid, 2; inanition, 6; meningitis, 7; pneumonia, 18; small-pox, 15.

There is a decided increase in the number of deaths compared with last week, says the report; in fact, the death-rate has been higher than for the corresponding period since 1865, and for the same time since last September. In 1868 there were 102 deaths; in 1869, 90; in 1870, 120; in 1871, 109; and this week, 187.

HOW IT COMPARES WITH LAST WEEK'S.

An examination of the causes of death show that there were 6 more deaths by accidents than the former week; 2 by consumption; 9 by convulsions; 3 by croup; 4 by inanition; 2 by meningitis; 9 by pneumonia; 3 by small-pox, while there were 6 less by bronchitis; 3 by hydrocephalus, and 3 by congestion of the lungs. Infantile mortality reflect the number by 16, while there was no difference in the number of those that died from 3 to 20, but the greatest increase occurred from 60 to 90, with a slight decrease of those over 90 years. Almost the total increase was among males, while proportionally the greatest increase was among those born in the United States and in Chicago of native parentage. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, while there was a decrease in the Third, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, the greatest changes occurring in the Seventh and Tenth Wards. The death-rate was highest in the Seventh and lowest in the Thirteenth Ward.

ABOUT SMALL-POX.

Hospital mortality increased proportionately, particularly in the County Mercy and Small-Pox Hospitals. The number of deaths in the Small-Pox Hospital was as great as for any week during the whole epidemic. Dr. Rauch said he was informed by Officer Dan Wertbora, presently Dray clerk, in the Cook County Hospital, has told Mr. John Anderson, nurse in the Small-Pox Hospital, that he would loan $250 to receive $250—from Mr. C. J. Thomas, for the service rendered him by Timothy Sullivan, who is supposed that Mr. Flo Le Wer-hern said he was striking his pocket that he had said $25 in there. If there should be any Dombs-soft[?] think an examination of his case the rest. *Second.* When took charge of the service of Cook County Hospital, the boiler inspector, Mr. Trimball, was requested by me, to inspect the boiler in the presence of Mr. Z. Thomas, Mr. Trimball, Mr. Thomas, and myself. Mr. E. J. Thomas, whether the boiler was clean or not. Mr. Trimball replied to the inquiries of Mr. Thomas that the boiler was clean, and that after it had taken charge of the engine I opened the boiler and cleaned it, and called his attention to the same as the back of his hand by Mr. J. S. Thomas I took two wheelbarrows at two hour beat, behalf of first and third ward, and Mr. Thomas, if I refer you to Geo. B. Walter & Sons, 27 Park Place, and to Robert McK. Ormsby, Esq., 119 Broadway. This proposition will remain open exactly four-teen days from date. As it is a matter of charity I forbid its publicity. Truly yours,

THALES LINDSLEY.

The only reply vouchsafed by Mayor Medill was to the effect that Chicago is not just now engaged in the confidence business.

VICTIMS INVITED.

Young Jim Cook *alias* James Fitzgerald, Captured by Pinkerton—Victims Invited to Interview the Prisoner.

Those jewellers, bankers, hatters, grocers, livery-stable keepers, furriers, dry goods merchants, and others who have been victimized by "Jim" Cook, *alias* James Fitzgerald, are requested to meet that very cheeky young gentleman at the West Side Police station at 9 o'clock this morning, and prefer their charges against him for theft, robbery, or whatever they may have in the presence of being Captain James Fitzgerald's son. About fifty victims are expected, among them Hayner & Co., Niles Brothers, Kellen, Lambert & Co., Cuthbert & Co., Avery Bros., A. W. Palne, C. H. Bukwith, Dond & Guth, J. M. Harvey, A. C. Ilsworth, McKentie, the barber; Tong Long Tea Company, Bassett & Hammond, Wilson Bros., A. H. Mears, and Sears, the gunsmith.

"Jim" Cook was captured yesterday morning by Pinkerton's police, and is now patiently waiting for some of his victims to prefer charges against him. He looks remarkably well in the cell, and contributed by some of his sensible friends; is perfectly resigned to his fate, and hopes to meet some of his old chums in the penitentiary very soon.

Master Cook is about 19 or 20, and has been out of Bridewell about six weeks, during which time he has obtained a large amount of goods, generally representing himself as Captain Fitzgerald's son, and using either a forged order of Fitzgerald's, or, by his charming address, managed to wheedle many sharp merchants out of such things as he fancied. He has been in prison at St. Louis, and is very proud of a bullet wound in his arm inflicted by a police officer of that city. Here he was considered quite a genius among the thieves, and would soon have risen to be a leader among them if his luck had not failed him so suddenly.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

GOSSIP ABOUT GOSSIPERS.

Miss Edgarton at the Union Park Congregational Church.

An Entertaining Lecture on a Familiar Subject.

Male Gossips and Female Gossips—Good Gossip and Bad Gossip.

Miss Lilian Edgarton delivered her new lecture entitled "Gossip," last evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church. The audience was one of the best of the season. Miss Edgarton was dressed in a black silk, cut with train. She wore no jewelry, her only ornament being a plain lace collar fastened at the throat by a small bow. She said that as nothing escapes talk, why should not talk be talked about? Why should not those who talked about other people be spoken of themselves? The talkers have found bliss in discoursing about us, and she did not see why a comfortable hour might not be spent in talking about them. They have canvassed the dinners of woman and the price thereof, the improprities of her girlhood, the joys of her motherhood, and the sorrows of her widowhood. Surely there might be some interest in inquiring why they do this, and the good they derived from it. Nor could it be wholly profitless to ascertain if there could not be found for Mrs. Grundy a more useful occupation than to peer into the peculiarities of the apparatus. Dr. Rauch made exactly the same statement. Ozone was generated by passing moist atmospheric air over phosphorus. The air was then thoroughly washed to rob it of all taint of phosphoric acid.

Colonel Foster would like to learn how ozone was produced from oxygen by that simple process.

Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler said there was probably no substance in nature which

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

There has not been a change in the prices or prospects of gold, bonds, stocks, grain, or produce generally, for the last two days. In the local markets business is dull, and, financially, local affairs are extremely dull. Money is abundant, and the demand rather light.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at from 25c per $1,000 discount to par. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

There is scarcely any movement in currency, either to or from the country, in connection with this city.

"EVIL TO NEW YORK."

There is, perhaps, nothing which attracts so little attention in proportion to its importance, as the gigantic character of the schemes of about half-a-dozen of the great railroad corporations of the United States. For instance, there were comparatively few persons, even in Chicago, who knew until they read of it in THE TRIBUNE of Feb 4, how our own Chicago & Northwestern Company are extending their new lines northward and northwestward, building five hundred miles of new lines in a little over two years, and reaching out for such a connection with the Northern Pacific as will make that road in reality a Chicago road. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has attracted a great deal of attention by the magnitude of its plans for controlling a large proportion of the whole railroad business of the United States, but it is questionable whether the public yet have any adequate conception of the vast schemes contemplated. Lately, there has been a great deal of talk of the contest between the Baltimore & Ohio Company and the Pennsylvania Company, for the control of the principal railroads of the South. But the projects of the latter company are not confined to any particular section of the country, they include the whole continent, and its policy reaches out to foreign ports. Recently this ubiquitous Pennsylvania Company has taken steps to establish a line of steamers from Jersey City to Cardiff, in Wales, for the purpose of making a strong competition with the New York and Liverpool lines. Several months ago we gave some account of the proposed new line of trans-continental railroad from Halifax to San Francisco. The Philadelphia *Ledger* asserts that all these vast projects mean "evil to New York." The new lines of railroad being built by the Pennsylvania Company, as well as those being brought under its control in various parts of the country, are intended to cut off the trade of New York with the interior, and the new lines of steamships, one from Halifax to Liverpool, and another from Jersey City to Cardiff, are intended to divert the foreign trade of New York to other ports; partly to Halifax, Boston, and Montreal, and partly through Jersey City to Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which is under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, has recommended the Congressional delegation of that State to secure the action of Congress in having Jersey City made a port of entry, in order to carry out these plans. The City of Brotherly Love seems to rejoice, through the columns of the usually staid and Quakerly *Ledger*, at the purpose of "evil to New York," which it acknowledges actuates its gigantic railroad corporation, and has inspired the consolidation of capital in its control of the enormous aggregate of $350,000,000. But let Philadelphia be cautious! Like the silly fisherman in the Arabian story, she may let the genie out of the bottle, but, having got out once, can he be persuaded to put himself into it again? When Mr. Thomas A. Scott has secured control of half the railroads in the United States, and half the steamship lines to foreign ports, will he keep his "seat of government" in Philadelphia, or will he not move it to some city with better natural advantages?

STUPID LEGISLATION.

A bill has recently been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to impose a tax of $300 per year on all non-resident traders or "commercial travellers." The Supreme Court of the United States has already declared these restrictions, as between the states, unconstitutional; but, aside from this decision, the whole idea is foolish. Legislation to exclude "commercial travellers" from any State, by making them pay high taxes, is only the doctrine of high tariff for protection, carried into the relations of the States to each other. It is only another form of the stupid legislation which attempts to protect the borrower of money by enacting usury laws, and, as in the case of our own Legislature here in Illinois, attempts to protect the property-holder by taxing money, or floating capital. All these expedients react upon the people who permit their enactment. If the commercial travellers are taxed out of any State, the people of the State will have to pay a higher price for goods to their local merchants. If usury laws are enacted, the borrower of money has to pay not only the world's price for money, regardless of the rate fixed by law, but an additional sum as compensation to the lender for the risk he runs in the infraction of the law. If the Legislature could make a tax on money, bonds, or mortgages effectual, it would only increase the rate of interest on money to the exact amount of the tax, and the whole tax would thus come out of the doubly taxed real property at last.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U.S. 6s of '81	114¼	115
U.S. 5-20s of '62	110½	110¾
U.S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	....	....
U.S. 5-20s of '64	110½	111
U.S. 5-20s of '65	110½	111
U.S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110½	111¼
U.S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111¼	111¾
U.S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112½
10-40s	[illegible]	112
U.S. currency 6's	[illegible]	114½
U.S. (new issue)	108½	....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		....
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	110	
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173-175

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	9,041	5,866	3,346	2,656
Wheat, bu	7,213	12,972	750	1,054
Corn, bu	55,795	43,780	33,577	12,727
Oats, bu	21,150	7,200	16,217	625
Rye, bu	1,925	1,409	....	60
Barley, bu	4,810	4,800	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	115,023	60,328	83,078	46,600
Flax seed, lbs	....	22,680	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	47,240	46,610	11,210	34,130
Cured meats, lbs	187,910	106,370	559,380	531,331
Beef, brls	65	234	....	....
Pork, brls	322	1,305	342	1,216
Lard, lbs	95,290	101,910	403,584	147,310
Tallow, lbs	38,710	16,440	....	....
Butter, lbs	27,109	44,903	2,400	6,180
Dressed hogs, No	4,163	2,423	3,784	4,120
Live hogs, No	4,439	3,018	3,597	1,551
Cattle, No	1,420	2,675	1,705	1,688
Sheep, No	1,340	604	2,014	606
Hides, lbs	111,660	106,157	87,284	141,699
High wines, brls	411	250	360	234
Wool, lbs	....	8,640	6,890	....
Potatoes, bu	3,430	994	....	....
Lumber, m	750	177	266	804
Shingles, m	350	1,875	97	784
Lath, m	448	....	....	58
Salt, brls	816	....	600	244

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat; 250 bu oats; 705 bu rye; 375 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; [illegible] cars corn; 2 cars oats; 3 cars barley. Total, [illegible] cars, or 15,000 bu.

The produce markets were irregular to-day, provisions being dull, while breadstuffs were more active, and generally higher in price, under a good demand.

Highwines were steady at the same price as yesterday, holders insisting on 87½c, while 87c was the figure bid. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 87c, and the market closed at 87@87½c.

Dressed hogs were rather quiet at about the same prices as yesterday. The market opened [illegible] sympathy with live, buyers bidding [illegible] $5.00 for light, with holders [illegible] holders were anxious [illegible] market weakened [illegible] the advance, and the [illegible] and about [illegible] closing at $4.95 for heavy [illegible]. Sales were made of [illegible] head.

Lake freights are inactive. Vessels are wanted, [illegible] the cold snap has made it impossible to [illegible] in the river, and grain owners do not care to charter in advance, as they hope for lower prices. This fact to-day interfered with the buying of corn on track, as there is no place to put it, though parties stand ready to buy if they can run vessels along side the elevators, and receive the grain as transferred directly from track.

Provisions were very quiet, with no important change in prices. Mess pork was held a little more firmly, early, owing to another advance in the price of live hogs, but buyers did not want to pay an advance, nor did they seem to want it at any price, and quotations could not be sustained at a higher price than yesterday. Lard was dull, and averaged a shade easier. Meats were in less demand, but steady, holders not pressing their property on the market. All classes of buyers seemed inclined to wait on till the great problem of supply is nearer a solution. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.42½; do seller March, $12.52½; do seller April, $12.75@12.80; do seller May, $13.00; do seller June, $13.15; prime mess, $11.60. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.87½@[illegible]; do seller April, $9.00@9.02½; do seller May, $9.15. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 6@6½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for short rib sides; 5¾c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 7@7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear, and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00@11.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¾@9c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $12.42½; 1,250 brls do seller March at $12.55; 250 brls do at $12.57½; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 250 brls do seller April at $12.80; 500 brls do at $12.75; 1,250 brls do seller May at $13.00; 100 tcs lard at $8.80; 500 tcs do seller March at $8.90; 500 tcs do at $8.87½; 250 tcs do seller April at $9.02½; 250 tcs do (seller double) at $9.00; 1,000 pcs and 60,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 100 tcs do at 8c; 80 bxs shoulders at 4¾c; [illegible] bxs short ribs at 5½c; 10,000 lbs do, ready for boxing, at 6½c; 100 bxs short clear at 6½c; 65 brls [illegible] at $4.25; 3,000 lbs bacon short ribs at [illegible].

Flour was in a little better demand, both on local account and for shipment South, though the latter inquiry was hindered by the ice blockade in the Mississippi. Prices were firm, in sympathy with the improved tone reported from New York. Sales were: 125 brls white winter extras (part Bundly, and part Star of Quincy) at $8.50; 50 brls do (Star) at $8.40; 20 brls do at $8.35; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 110 brls do on private terms; 140 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.55; 100 brls do at $4.60; 44 brls do at $4.35. Total, 1,064 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $20.00, delivered. Bran was steady at $14.50 on track.

Wheat was more active and steady at a full ½c advance, owing to causes hinted at in our issue of this morning, but not comprehended by the greater mass of operators till to-day. We noted a steady feeling in Liverpool, with a free speculative movement, and that market was quoted 2d per 100 lbs higher on white this morning. New York was also firmer, and there were free buyers here for car loads of wheat for interior points, both in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with some inquiry from Missouri, while our receipts were again light. This brought out a good speculative demand, which sent up prices, and a good many of the shorts filled in at the advance. Seller March opened at $1.26, improved to $1.26¾, and closed at $1.26½. Seller the month sold at $1.25½@1.25¾; seller last half do at $1.25½@1.25¾; seller April at $1.28@1.28½; and seller May at $1.31@1.31½. No. 1 spring was in fair demand at $1.29, with $1.29½ generally asked. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.14½@1.15, and rejected do at $1.05@1.05½. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 5,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.25½; 33,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.30 on track. Total, 49,600 bu.

Corn was more active and firm at ¼@½c advance, in consequence of a greater firmness in New York, and in sympathy with the improved feeling in wheat. The demand was not large, in the same [illegible] as sometimes before the fire, but it was a steady one all through the session, though chiefly speculative. The market for cash, No. 2 corn, in store opened at 40½c, and ruled steady till near the close, when it declined to 40¼c. Seller last half sold at 40¼@40½c; seller March at 40½@40¾c; seller April at 41½@41¾c; seller May at 44@44¼c; and seller July at 45¼@45½c, all closing dull at the inside. Corn on track was very dull, as already noted; nominal at 37@38c. Cash sales were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 62,600 bu do at 40¼c. Total, 99,600 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier, there being a few sellers at the quotations of yesterday, and no buyers. Options were lifeless at about 32½c seller the month; 32¾c seller March; 33@33¼c seller April, and 36@36½c seller May. Rejected was nominal at 29½@29¾c. Cash sales were 3,000 bu at 32½c, and 500 bu white at 37c, on track.

Rye was inactive and unchanged, at 71@71½c for regular No. 2; 72c for strictly fresh receipts do; 71¼c for No. 2, seller March; and 63@64c for rejected. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample, at 73c on track.

Barley was almost inactive, and remained unchanged, at 58@58½c for regular No. 2; 59c for do, seller March; 59@59½c for fresh receipts of No. 2; 50c for No. 3; and 40@45c for rejected. Sample lots were in some demand for shipment. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 59½c; 400 bu by sample at 60c; 800 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 61c; and 400 bu do at 58c. Total, 2,400 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city, on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

	1872. Feb. 10.	1872. Feb. 3.	1871. Feb. 11.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,230	1,230	....
No. 2 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 red	....	....	....
No. 2 red	200	200	....
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	1,536
No. 3 winter	1,834	1,834	695
Rej. winter	....	....	296
No. 1 spring	28,803	31,994	339,510
No. 2 spring	1,424,796	1,416,794	2,775,379
No. 3 spring	68,649	71,871	108,729
No. 1 hard spring	9,503	7,611	....
No. 2 hard spring	37,191	37,191	....
Rejected spring	28,140	28,970	37,194
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	6,375
Total	1,603,464	1,600,814	3,327,544
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	43,182	24,877
No. 1	77,017	76,259	1,073
No. 2	4,887,862	4,787,963	1,078,161
Rejected	116,693	116,113	22,944
No grade	1,839	1,839	72,488
Kiln dried rejected	....	....	2,816
New No. 2	....	....	1,371,824
Total	5,126,093	5,024,656	2,574,883
OATS.			
No. 1	6,985	6,935	8,378
No. 2	914,832	912,670	594,439
Rejected	71,455	71,628	36,385
No grade	1,116	1,116	....
Total oats	994,388	992,399	639,142
RYE.			
No. 1	56,324	54,559	20,008
No. 2	225,508	229,567	48,850
Rejected	7,544	7,544	4,408
Total rye	289,376	291,670	73,266
BARLEY.			
No. 2	468,310	464,408	304,438
No. 3	74,397	94,509	52,333
Rejected	8,766	8,766	10,400
Total barley	551,473	567,683	367,171

Total, 8,564,794 bu, being an increase of 37,572 bu. Wheat has increased 2,650 bu; corn, 101,473 bu; and oats, 1,987 bu. Rye has decreased 2,304 bu, and barley 16,210 bu. In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,551 bu wheat, 541,788 bu corn, and 155,626 bu oats; total, 746,965 bu. One year ago, vessels in the harbor contained 187,500 bu wheat and 688,000 bu corn; total, 865,500 bu—part of which was included in the amounts reported in store.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in New York on the dates named:

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1871, for the last three years:

Wheat from	1869. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1870. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Russia	1,396,416	522,512	770,304
Denmark	34,647	1,382	6,812
Germany	550,866	48,300	196,742
France	23,816	41,641	....
Austrian Ter's	7,192	14,200	....
Turkey, &c.	41,493	54,550	7,149
Egypt	101,526	....	173,217
U.S. America	2,094,525	964,227	1,202,918
Chili	58,105	18,370	48,800
B.N. America	445,203	441,717	461,679
Other countries	44,288	13,494	73,779
Total wheat, cts	5,047,777	2,419,793	2,938,111
Barley	984,675	614,059	770,212
Oats	1,566,078	1,012,406	768,336
Peas	257,088	99,858	145,720
Beans	233,716	134,770	240,759
Indian corn	1,618,975	232,864	1,305,264
T'l spring grain	4,660,532	2,093,956	3,230,291
Flour, from			
Germany	147,890	112,016	86,602
France	113,191	2,851	8,053
U.S. America	319,129	152,173	120,499
B.N. America	109,006	81,992	55,764
Other countries	61,356	73,679	68,636
T'l flour & meal	750,282	422,716	339,554
Grand T'l, cwts	10,458,531	5,636,465	6,507,956

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was firmer, selling rather freely at $1.26½ cash, and $1.26¾ seller March. Corn was dull, at the inside prices of 'Change, at 40¼c seller last half.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 13.

BUTTER—With the exception of slightly increased firmness in choice grades, the past week has witnessed no change in the market for this article. The demand has been fair, both on local and shipping account, but the large accumulations of common and medium grades serve to keep prices for such weak and unsettled. Really choice butter is scarce, and sales have recently been effected at 1@2c advance on our outside quotation, but there is very little coming in that is good enough to command these extreme prices. We quote: Choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—During the past week an advance of fully 1c has been established in all brands of cotton seamless bags, Stark's now being held at 39½c, and American at 35c. Prices are still relatively lower here than at the East, and the market is still excited and advancing. The demand, though larger than usual at this season, is not particularly active, but there are indications of a brisk spring trade, and dealers are making no effort to increase sales at the current rates. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@25½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—With more favorable weather this market has exhibited increased activity during the week under review, and prices have been sustained with decided firmness. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Under a better demand and lighter receipts prices are firmer than last week, prime lots commanding fully 12½c advance. The supply now on hand is light, and the following quotations are thoroughly sustained: $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.80@2.00 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.12½@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 per ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@170.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet with no change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30, lard tierces, $1.90@2.00; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Although there is but little improvement in the demand for this staple, the sharp advance recently established in the Eastern markets has caused a decidedly firmer feeling, and desirable goods are being held fully ½c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. The stocks are moderate, but are equal to all demands. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Prices range the same as a week ago. Trade is only fair, and, although stocks are much reduced, dealers do not look for any material change in prices. The following are current: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in light request at $7.00@8.00 per brl—the outside quotation for choice sweet.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The general features of this market are substantially the same as noted a week ago. There is no diminution in the demand, and the exceeding firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Among the changes last week were an advance of 5c per lb in citric acid, and 10c in Tonqua beans. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.20	@ 1.25
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@ 75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23	@ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	....	@ 1.10
Borax, ref., lb	36	@ 38
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@ 1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33	@ 38
Gum camphor, lb	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Gum opium, lb	6.25	@ 6.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	38	@ 45
Iodine, lb	12.50	@ ....
Lye, conc, case	5.00	@ 5.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	8.00	@ 8.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.35	@ 1.40
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.50	@ 7.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@ 60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	80	@ 85
Potassium, iod., lb	3.50	@ 3.60
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00	@ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@ 1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@ 2.50
Root rhei, E.I., powd., lb	1.50	@ ....
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ 16
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 6

EGGS—To-day the market was but poorly supplied, and, under a good demand, prices advanced, though sales were effected at so wide a range that it is impossible to give reliable quotations.

FRUITS—DRIED—The only important change in values, since the date of our last weekly review, was a reduction of 25@30c per box, in raisins, the market ruling weak to-day at $3 10@3 25. The volume of business is still light, though, in comparison with last week and the preceding one, trade exhibits a respectable increase. The stocks are liberal and well-assorted, and our dealers are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We quote,—the prices being those at which jobbers sell to retailers: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3 10@3 25; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 34@36c; peaches, pared, [illegible]; peaches, halves, [illegible]; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8c; do new Michigan, 9½@10c; the latter are selling at 9@9½c to the jobbing trade.

FISH—No important change has taken place in the fish trade within the past half-dozen days. Some improvement in the demand is visible, and slightly increased firmness is evinced in consequence, but as yet no actual advance has been established. Both mackerel and cod are quoted higher East, and should the demand continue to improve—as it now promises to do—higher prices will, no doubt, soon prevail here. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1.90; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a light business is doing in green fruits, and the general market is weak at the quoted prices: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—In comparison with last week there is very little change to note in the general features of the grocery market. Some slight improvement in the demand is reported, but trade is still lacking in activity, and the prevalent feeling is not particularly buoyant, though dealers do not seem inclined to stimulate trade by materially shading the quoted prices. The stocks are ample, and all orders are being promptly filled. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The impossibility of obtaining cars for the accommodation of shippers is still operating unfavorably, and we have to report a decline of 50c@1.00 per ton during the week. The receipts have been liberal, and as the stocks now on hand are large the market is weak at the reduction, dealers generally refusing to pay outside quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed $13.50@14.50; do loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new worthy of special note has been developed in connection with this market since the date of our last week's review. Both the local and Eastern demands continue steadily fair, and the market is kept bare at full prices, there being free buyers at the annexed quotations: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices range about the same as a week ago. There is a good demand at the subjoined quotations:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 5-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—The leather market has undergone no visible change. The prevalent feeling is exceedingly firm, and with the opening of the spring trade a general upward movement is anticipated in all domestic stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 37@38c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.50; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is steady at former prices, and in fair local demand, but with less inquiry from the country. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	....@38.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Choice Eastern tub sells at 14c, and Western cake at 15c. The supply is equal to the demand.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Under a continued active demand, and in sympathy with the late advance East, the quotations for tin plate were to-day advanced 50c all around. Other goods in the list ruled steady at former rates. We revise our list as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing I, C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 38c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Were active, and firm at $5.00 rates, as follows: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—The market for linseed and turpentine has been active and excited throughout the past week, and prices have been working steadily upward. The advance in the latter being fully 15c per gallon. Other descriptions have ruled comparatively steady at former rates. Trade is reviving. We now quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 85c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 97@98c.

POTATOES—Have met with a good demand at rather better prices, the market ruling firm at 80@90c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots, from store.

POULTRY—Prices have fluctuated but little, as the demand and supply have been pretty evenly balanced. The following were the current rates to-day: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@3.80; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@12½c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

PAPER—Remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 13½c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in fair request and commands the following prices: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manilla rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½@3¾c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Business is steadily improving, and prices are working firmer all around. Imported goods are especially firm, and a general advance is looked for. We now quote:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10 50@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50 @ 5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—In Glengarnock, Eglinton, and Nos. 1 and 2 Lake Superior, we note a further advance of $1 per ton. The demand largely exceeds the supply, and the market is strong at the following revised quotations:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	50.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	45.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	44.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	48.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	46.00

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, but steady at $3.00@3.30 for common to prime. Clover was dull and again easier at $6.00@6.10, the outside for prime. Hungarian was firmer, selling at $1.00@1.05.

TEAS—Are in steady, fair demand, and the market is steady at former rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.35@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 50@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change of importance has taken place in this market during the week. The inquiry is fair, and the quoted prices are generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Prices are unchanged. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—This staple continues in good demand, and, in sympathy with prices East, the market is exceedingly firm. The receipts continue light, and only a moderate business is doing. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@63c
Washed, coarse	55@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O.	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	....	....

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,420	4,439	1,340
Tuesday	1,633	8,945	1,540
Total	3,053	13,384	2,880
Same time last week	3,279	25,510	4,017
Week before last	3,579	16,490	1,651

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	3,597	2,014
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—There was a firm feeling in the cattle market to-day. Favorable advices from the East, together with the moderate supply, stimulated buyers, and the competition was quite animated, but the lack of adequate transportation operated to prevent any material appreciation in values, prices ruling about the same as on the closing days of last week. The quality of the offerings was good,—better than the average,—and sales were chiefly at prices ranging from $4.85 upward. The highest figure obtained was $6.75, for 16 extra graded steers, averaging 1,623 lbs. Among the other notable sales were 34, averaging 1,500 lbs, at $6.50; 48, averaging 1,785 lbs, at $6.55; and 64, averaging 1,548 lbs, at $6.55. Butchers and feeders also operated on a liberal scale, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been picked up. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40a6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.60a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.25a4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
16 stock steers	919	$4.00
77 medium steers	1,193	4.75
19 medium steers	1,131	4.90
20 rough fat steers	1,326	5.30
19 rough fat steers	1,297	4.85
13 light fleshy steers	1,009	4.50
18 butchers' stock	975	4.25
17 fair fleshy steers	1,146	4.85
47 good steers	1,341	5.50
16 medium steers	1,247	4.80
21 medium steers	1,346	5.12½
21 stock steers	990	4.25
16 stock steers	1,021	4.20
17 good fleshy steers	1,140	4.80
21 good steers	1,210	5.12½
25 choice shipping steers	1,306	5.75
17 smooth fat steers	1,165	5.12½
17 rough fat steers	1,402	5.25
26 medium steers	1,144	5.00
16 extra graded steers	1,623	6.75
15 good steers	1,425	5.37½
20 medium steers	1,263	5.00
12 butchers' stock	1,152	4.50
12 stockers	997	4.25
16 stockers	1,001	3.25
34 extra shipping steers	1,500	6.50
48 extra shipping steers	1,785	6.55
64 extra shipping steers	1,548	6.55
54 good shipping steers	1,250	5.25
12 stock steers	958	4.25
15 cows	840	3.30
18 butchers' stock	1,046	4.62½
17 good steers	1,280	5.30
16 stockers	918	4.00
32 fleshy steers	1,193	4.75
38 good steers	1,414	5.35
30 stockers	981	4.20
40 stockers	1,000	4.25
15 choice shipping steers	1,350	6.00
25 choice shipping steers	1,366	5.75

HOGS—Only 8,945 arrived to-day, making a total of 13,385 since Saturday, against 25,510 for the same period last week, and 16,490 week before last. The supply, as will be seen, was light, and, with shippers and packers both engaged, sales were quick, and a firm feeling obtained. The competition between shippers was such that holders of light smooth even lots were enabled to work up prices a little, but, in good to choice grades, there was no appreciable advance. The extreme range of prices was $4 20@4.80, though few sold below $4.30, and not many above $4.65. The market closed quiet at $4 20@4.35 for common; $4.40@4.50 for medium; and at $4 60@4.75 for good to extra. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	262	$4 4[illegible]	53	324	$4 60	64	232	$4 30
38	270	4 40	58	239	4 45	55	192	4 25
50	327	4 75	53	200	4 30	68	188	4 35
50	318	4 75	49	330	4 60	80	210	4 35
39	405	4 70	181	230	4 35	41	333	4 62½
46	260	4 60	55	280	4 55	56	253	4 40
45	350	4 50	55	289	4 55	52	301	4 62½
48	303	4 40	121	271	4 57½	33	448	4 75
112	311	4 65	56	292	4 60	63	265	4 45
70	396	4 80	35	220	4 40	52	331	4 75
39	165	4 35	44	315	4 65	40	264	4 50
24	308	4 60	50	227	4 40	47	237	4 25
73	417	4 75	54	244	4 40	49	348	4 65
49	280	4 50	46	357	4 55	52	259	4 40
63	246	4 35	61	195	4 25	63	218	4 35
30	212	4 30	47	285	4 40	64	232	4 50
95	303	4 50	41	286	4 25	51	342	4 70
69	200	4 40	27	211	4 30	56	288	4 50
86	200	4 35	29	200	4 30	34	333	4 65
292	331	4.70						

SHEEP—The supply was small, and under a good demand the market was firmer. Shippers and local butchers competed for the offerings, and the pens were cleared early at $4.00@4.75 for common; $5.25@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to really choice. An extra lot, averaging 112 lbs, brought $7.37½.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The exceeding firmness that has distinguished the dry goods market for several weeks past, shows no signs of abatement, and in all staple fabrics a steady upward movement is witnessed. The month of February has opened with more than usual activity in nearly all branches of trade, but in no department has the improvement been so marked as in dry goods, the unmistakable upward tendency of prices, no doubt, having operated as a stimulus to buyers. Out-of-town buyers are already making their appearance in the market in liberal numbers, and the spring trade will not only promises to open much earlier than ordinary, but there is every indication that it will be one of unusual activity. Taking this view of the situation, our dealers are preparing to offer special inducements in the way of large and finely assorted stocks, and to counteract the efforts of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee to divert the trade from Chicago to themselves, goods will be offered here, during the present season, at a closer margin than ever before. By the time the spring trade fairly opens our leading dealers will be in as commodious quarters, and as well prepared to transact business as before the fire, and country merchants will still find it to their interest to make their purchases here. In certain standard makes of sheetings and shirtings, and in cambrics, an advance is noted, and as the stocks in first hands are light a further upward movement is looked for. We now quote:

PRINTS.			
Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D.	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15 c	Glasgow	14 c
Bates	15	Hartford	11½
BROWN COTTONS.			
Indian Head, 4-4	14½c	Medford	13 c
Indian Head, 3-4	12	Atlantic P.	12½
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½	Agawam F.	13
Stark A	14½	Lawrence LL	12½
Great Falls E	14½	Utica C.	11
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E	15½c	Pepperell O	12 c
Nashua R	14	Pepperell N	11
Nashua O	13	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell E	14	Dwight Star	14
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	9
BLEACHED COTTON.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	16 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	17
Wamsutta	20	Boot, E, 4-4	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	8½
Lonsdale, soft	18		
TICKS.			
Swift River	12½c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	25
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	25		
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	17 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	22
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	20
Otis, BB, blue	20	Warren, CC, brown	17
STRIPES.			
American, 3-3	12 c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	13	Amoskeag, 6-3	20
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	15	Bates	10½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner, 3-4	9@10c	Paper	13@14c

John Bright on Irish Home Rule.

Mr. John Bright has addressed the following letter to The O'Donoghue of the Glens, M.P.

ROCHDALE, Jan. 20, 1872.

MY DEAR O'DONOGHUE: It is said that some persons engaged in the canvass of the county of Kerry have spoken of me as an advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. I hope no one has ventured to say anything so absurd and untrue. If it has been said by any one of any authority in the county, I shall be glad if you will contradict it. To have two Legislative Assemblies or Parliaments in the United Kingdom would, in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief, and I think no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separate from each other. Excuse me for troubling you with this; it is no duty of mine to interfere in your contest, but I do not wish to be misrepresented. I am yours very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Result of "Swearing Off."

It is related that twelve young men of Selma "swore off" drinking on New Year's day, 1871, and agreed to deposit with one of their number on the first day of each month $10 each, the total to be divided among the members of the association who on the 1st of January, 1872 should prove to have been faithful to their pledge. One by one the members backslid and yielded to the liquid temptation, until only a single individual was left, who at noon on New Year's day was to receive $1,400. This Abdiel, faithful found among the faithless, proceeded to the rendezvous at the appointed hour. He waited until ten minutes after noon, and then thought he would run into the saloon next door and get a nip. He had just swallowed it when ten of the other members entered to take their noonday Angostura, and he found to his horror that his watch was twenty minutes fast, and the money was lost. The eleven, therefore, proceeded to the residence of the treasurer and found that he had lost all the money playing draw-poker with one of the church trustees.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?

An Interesting Reminiscence.

Brandon (Miss.) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Nearly sixty years have passed since Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada. But who killed him seems to be involved in as much uncertainty as the birthplace of Homer, or who struck Billy Patterson. Every now and then some old soldier of General Harrison's Army of the Northwest is called on for his opinion. Only the other day, the Cynthiana *News* copied from a Woodford County paper, of late date, the following: Mr. W. L. Floyd, a soldier of the war of 1812, now 78 years old, says he served in Captain Davidson's company of Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment, in the Northwest, and was at the battle of the Thames; "that it is his belief that his messmate King killed Tecumseh, the renowned Chief." A few years ago, Captain Davidson stated, in the Louisville *Journal*, that Tecumseh was killed by a private in his company, named King, with Whitley's rifle. History says Colonel Richard M. Johnson killed him. I read, a few years since, in the Louisville *Journal*, a concise statement made by an old soldier, named Jarboe, who stated circumstances that confirmed him, and about 3,997 of the 4,000 soldiers who went from Kentucky with General Shelby, that old Colonel Wm. Whitley killed Tecumseh.

I now propose to relate what was told me by one who knew certainly, and whose statement ought to settle this question.

Forty odd years ago, in the backwoods of Missouri, the writer met with Captain Wm. Massie, who had settled near Palmyra, Mo., then a frontier town. Seated round the camp-fire one night, conversation turned on incidents of the war of 1812. In relation to who killed Tecumseh, the Captain made, substantially, the following statement:

I was First Lieutenant of the troop of cavalry from Scott County, Kentucky, which was commanded by Captain James Johnson, a brother of Colonel R. M. Johnson. My Captain acted as aid to the Colonel in the battle of the Thames, and the command of the troop devolved on me.

Colonel William Whitley, who had been on a scout, came to me just before the battle was commenced, and said he had a presentiment that he would be killed in the coming battle; that he had been in a hundred fights, but had never felt so before; and made his will to me, which was, in the event of his death, I was to take his scalp, and "old Betsey" (his rifle), to his wife, in Garrard County, Ky. Having promised to execute his nuncupative will, we parted, and I saw Whitley no more alive.

After the fighting was over, a youth 17 or 18 years old, by the name of John King (or John W. King) nominally a member of Captain Davidson's troop, from Garrard County, but who constantly attended Colonel Whitley in his scouts,—for Whitley was about 75 years old at that time,—said Colonel Whitley had directed him, before the engagement, to let me know it if anything happened him in the fight, and added that Colonel Whitley was killed. I went immediately to the place with King, who pointed to a dead Indian, but distinguished by his dress from the other Indians, but who was recognized afterward as Tecumseh. King said "that Indian shot Colonel Whitley, and *I shot the Indian*. Our guns cracked together, for I saw he was aiming at Colonel Whitley; the Colonel saw it, too, and was about to shoot, but the Indian was too quick for him."

Captain Massie added: "When I picked up Whitley's gun ('old Betsey'), I found it had not been discharged—the load was still in it."

What became of young King? Massie replied, "I don't know. His mother was a widow; they were very poor, and, after the war, I heard they moved to Tennessee, and I never heard of him afterwards."

Tecumseh was shot in the left breast with two rifle balls. It was well known that Colonel Whitley was in the habit of loading with two balls.

Probably this fact induced so large a majority of the soldiers who participated in the engagement to believe that Tecumseh was killed by Whitley. And, no doubt, the same fact caused Captain Sam. Davidson, to believe that King shot him with Colonel Whitley's rifle. But Captain Massie's statement shows, conclusively, that John King killed Tecumseh with his own rifle, which, from constant association with Whitley, he had learned to load with two balls.

A. K. M. McDOWELL.

P. S.—Captain Massie was a brother-in-law of Colonel Ben. Milam, of Texas, and very much such a man. There are, doubtless, some old citizens of Northern Missouri who remember Captain Wm. Massie, and will vouch for his veracity. He was carried off by Asiatic cholera the first time it was ever in America, in 1832 or 1833.

A. K. M. McD.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.[illegible]
Five copies, one year	7.[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$4.[illegible]
Five copies, one year	2[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.[illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co.

UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Utica Hydraulic Cement.

OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST.,

JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, } Managers. CHICAGO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U.S. Office, 43 South Canal-st.
Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 296 West Randolph-st.
JONES & SELLERS, 229 West Randolph-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.
Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 16 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash av.
W. R. PHELPS, 204 1-3 Michigan-av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State st.
Auction and Commission.
PETERSMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 689 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av, cor Washington-st
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 88 West Lake st.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake
Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 328 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 41 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—87 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 53 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 341 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 118 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 86 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 198 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 229 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 68 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 88 S. Canal st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door w. of bridge
STYLES & POWLES, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 163 South Canal st., and 574 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 33 S. Canal & 890 Wabash av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 733 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 568 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av, cor Har'son.
GOLDMAN BROS., 733 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av, cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av, op Tr't
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 255 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 280 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHON & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 208 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe-st
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 178 West Washington-st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 228 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 272 State st.
HATCH & CO., 102 West Madison st.
BAILEY & HULL, 58 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 1 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building
G. D. DICKINSON, 287 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 88 and 90 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 27 W. Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 3 & 5 Central Union Blk
MORSE, WARD & CO., 222 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 264 Mich. av, Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 18 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 4 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines and Ducks.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHILDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.
Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 364 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 246 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 200 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 23d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 619 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 229 Mad. st., & 139 22d st.
D. W. & A. F. KEITH & CO., 504 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 542 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 253 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 582 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 749 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 229 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 39 and 41 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 352 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 East Madison st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 205 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 133 West Washington-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 872 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1005 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 133 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, | Now DURAND & POWERS, Durand, Powers & Hunt, | cor. Green & W. Wash't'n
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 268 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 38 and 40 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 211 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 128 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 722 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 167 Throop st.
Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 363 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 80 and 82 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 46 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 489 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 632 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
P. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 229 State st.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT. of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 234 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 346 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 26 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 586 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 308 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 384 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 244 West Madison st.
C. P. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 86 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 398 State, & 209 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 606 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BORNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 15 Congress st.
R. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 525 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
H. ANDRUS, JR., 12 Union Central Block.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash-av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 12.
CODDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 126 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 529 Wab. av. & 80 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, and | 449 Wabash av., after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr. | 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 568 State-st., near 16th st.
JAS. B. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor. Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s.e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 157 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N.E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
W. M. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash-av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 856 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 389 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash av.
TURNER, BALLANTYNE & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 185 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 477 Wabash av.
WILLIAMS, BURR & CAPEN, bet. Wab. & Mich av
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. G. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. WARDENBERGH, 467 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 218 Michigan av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 5 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 272 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 5 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 182 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake st.
Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 18th and Canal-sts.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal-st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 241 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYBON, DALY & CO., 143 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 562 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 83 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCARTY, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 986 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 886 Wabash av
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av.—A. G. BEEBE, 65 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 921 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 92 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 225 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 172 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., near Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 238 Lake st.
Ragged Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth av. & 29th st.
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 609 Wabash av.
AYRES & ROFF, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 877 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 85 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 408 Wabash av. & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 122 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 78 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 536 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 479 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 477 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 79 West Lake st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 280 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 125 Dearborn.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 141 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.
Safes (Diebold Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 40 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 60 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 45 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 124 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 114 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEEDOM & CO., 153 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 91 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 299 W. Madison and 702 State
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 296 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 289 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 14 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 128 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON, PARKER & WHEELER, 233 West Madison. Branch Office, 143 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 266 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 49 South Market st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Madison st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 581 Wab. av., and 83 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 221 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 12 Ruble st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 56 S. Halsted st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison st.
Scroll Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 280 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 245 Lake st.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 136 West Madison st.
Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 295 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 212 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson and Michigan av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 48 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 238 West Madison st.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 15 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 478 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. GODFREY, 957 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 173 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN R. HALL, 495 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 266 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 473 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 76 W. Rand. & 79 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 325 Wabash av.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 18 W. Van Buren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 18th sts.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 173 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 E. Madison.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 86 and 88 Jackson-st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELVE MUSIC BOOKS

WHICH CONSTITUTE A

COMPLETE MUSICAL LIBRARY

1,200 or more Songs and Pieces for Pianoforte or Reed Organ. Worth from $300 to $400. Sold in book form for $30.00!!

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental. The most recent work. Very popular.

THE SILVER CHORD. Vocal. Large number of the best songs.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Vocal. The very best songs of Deutschland.

GEMS OF SACRED SONG. Vocal. A choice collection.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG. Vocal. Selected from a large number. The best.

WREATH OF GEMS. Vocal. Popular Songs. More recent than Silver Chord.

OPERATIC PEARLS. Vocal. Comprises most of the favorites of Standard Operas.

SHOWER OF PEARLS. Vocal. Completely filled with the best Duets.

PIANIST'S ALBUM. Instrumental. Is the same as Home Circle, Vol. 3.

PIANOFORTE GEMS. Instrumental. Is the same as Home Circle, Vol. 4.

HOME CIRCLE. Vols. 1 and 2. Instrumental.

These fine books gave a name to the whole set, which is often called The Home Circle Series, all the books being of uniform binding and size, and filled, not with the most difficult or the most easy classical music, but with that which is genial, bright, popular, and fitted for the entertainment of the happy "circle" at home.

Price of each book, $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth, and Full Gilt, $4.00.

Sent, post-paid, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, in Arizona.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each duplicate of the bid, will be received by the undersigned, at this office (No. [illegible] Market street, San Francisco, California), until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, February 29, 1872 (when they will be opened), for the supply and delivery, live or slaughtered, at each and every one of the military posts now or hereafter established in Arizona Territory, of all the beef and mutton that may be required for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1, 1872. Proposals to express prices in United States paper-note currency. The supply will probably require about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS

Copies of the present contract and of the last previous one, with detailed instructions to bidders, upon which proposals should be based, can be obtained at this office, and from the Commissaries at the following places, viz.: Yuma Depot, Tucson, and Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

As guarantee that the contract will be executed if awarded, no bid will be considered without an accompanying deposit of $5,000 currency, or the official certificate of the Commissary at one of the above designated places that such deposit has been received by him.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of accepting or rejecting any bid as may be deemed best for the interest of the United States.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S.
Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., November 29, 1871.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., March 4, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, with the following-named articles:

New Bacon, clear sides, winter-cured, in new gunnies.

XXX Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds each.

Beans, Rice, and Salt, in barrels well coopered, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Green Rio Coffee, in original sacks, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds each.

Brown sugar, equal to Steward's "C," in barrels and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds each.

Vinegar, of 30 and 40 grains strength, in barrels and half barrels, full iron-hooped and painted.

Adamantine Candles and Extra Family Soap, in boxes well-strapped with iron or hickory.

Choice Family Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each, and in barrels, full head lined.

Bidders will state what quantity of each article bid for they will furnish, and when they will deliver the same, as well as the kind of packages.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles except bacon.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to this office, as well as by the Subsistence Commissaries in St. Louis and Chicago.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., C. C. S. Dep't. of Missouri.

PROPOSALS WANTED,

For building Warehouse and Shed, brick, corner of State and South Water sts. See plan at our office, No. 3 West Washington-st.

TUTTLE & BOND.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 192 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted personally or by mail, at 365 State-st., Chicago, Illinois. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,

No. 110 West Madison-st.,

Cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any doctor in Chicago. "Nervous Debility" permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail, and a cure guaranteed. Circulars free.

Dr. Bassett,

299 State st., Chicago, is admitted, by the Profession, press, and public, to be the most thoroughly qualified, skilful, and successful specialist in the city. Young men, take notice. He devotes his entire attention to the treatment of all chronic and special diseases, nervous debility, failing of the powers of the mind, loss of memory, organic weakness, &c. Send for medical treatise.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

DR. TOWNSEND,

170 South Halsted-st., Chicago, has the most extensive practice in all nervous, chronic, and special diseases of any Physician in the West, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His medical treatise, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success. Remember, No. 170 South Halsted.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL AND ITS ENEMIES.

The so-called protective tariff is the foul fiend of American politics to-day—as much so as slavery was ten years ago. Like slavery, it is bottomed in part upon prejudice, but its inspiration is the desire to live and prosper by the labor of others. Just now its fangs are sticking in the vitals of Chicago. The bill to remit the duties on imported building materials used in the burnt district has been selected by the tariff-plunderers as something to be resisted at all hazards. The bill passed the House unanimously, and the Senate with only six dissenting votes. The whole fraternity took alarm, and rushed to Washington, in person or by proxy, to stop it. Here is Chicago, struggling with the small percentage of her insurance to rebuild her desolated acres. Twenty thousand families are trying, with the scanty means left from the fire, to erect new dwellings over their heads. The immense trade of Chicago has been deprived of its warehouses, stores, and salesrooms; her manufactures have been temporarily driven from the mills and workshops; to resume her vocations the city is bravely, yet under the most adverse circumstances, endeavoring to erect the necessary buildings. To do this requires the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and every cent added to the cost of the materials is that much taken from the pittance rescued from the fire. The House of Representatives suspended for one year certain taxes by which the cost of these materials is increased from 20 to 60 per cent. The Senate passed the same bill, but, from the high-tariff ring, and from a few rival cities, there went on to Washington an appeal that the tax should be maintained, and that the stricken people of Chicago should be compelled to pay, not to the Government, but to private individuals, the tax of 20 to 60 per cent on building materials; whereupon the Senate arrested the bill, and has reconsidered it. Carpenter and Ferry have atoned for their former generous votes by bitter assaults upon this city.

It may be well to state, as part of the history of this bill, that the price of common lumber has advanced in Chicago from 33 to 40 per cent, and that the mill-owners are sending their lumber here by rail at the rate of 1,000,000 feet per day, and dealing it out to our necessitous people at this immense advance over the prices of November. The glass-makers and the iron-founders of Pittsburgh object to the bill; the iron-makers of St. Louis and Cincinnati object; they say here is one of those cases for which they have long been waiting; here are $150,000,000 to be expended in lumber, furniture, paints, oils, glass, iron, bricks, marble, and other material; under the tariff, from 20 to 60 per cent more can be had for these articles than if the tariff is suspended; and they protest against being "robbed" of the spoils to be secured from the rebuilding of Chicago. At the demand of these vampires the American Senate quailed; they recalled their votes of a fortnight ago, and now bid the plunderers take what they can find from the poor and needy and stricken people of Chicago.

We are aware that this desire to extort money from our people is the result of human selfishness, which is not bounded by geographical lines, and that some of our own people are opposing the relief asked for. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, voted for the bill in the first instance, and now shows, in explanation of his opposition, a letter from one of the principal almoners of the world's charity, praying that the relief be not extended. Mr. Wirt Dexter might tell Mr. Ferry that, since he has been at the head of the Relief and Aid Society, to distribute the noble contributions of the world to feed the hungry and give shelter to the homeless and houseless, a very large share of the money has been expended for the ordinary staple kinds of lumber; that at present the Shelter Committee are paying from 30 to 40 per cent more for this lumber than ever before; that the lumber-dealers are reaping a harvest wholly unprecedented; that there is a million or two of relief funds yet available for lumber; and that to suspend the tax would be an interference with God's Providence, which probably sent the Chicago fire for the benefit of those who deal in lumber. But, as Mr. Dexter is a logician as well as a lumber-manufacturer, we presume he put his objections to the bill on more tenable grounds. Mr. Ferry, who is himself one of the largest dealers in lumber in the country, further explains his change of front by reading a letter from S. W. Blatchford & Co., remonstrating against the bill. This very respectable firm are manufacturers of linseed oil. Their works were not destroyed by the fire. Alone, almost, among the manufacturers, they are prepared to furnish all the oil needed. Forty thousand buildings are to be erected, requiring paint and varnish, affording a home market for linseed oil never before known. One of the last official acts of that lamented statesman, General Schenck, was to have the tax on linseed oil increased to 30 cents per gallon in gold, or over 50 per cent *ad valorem*. This increase in tax, like the fire itself, seemed providential; and, of course, these gentlemen write to Mr. Ferry praying him not to defeat the ways of Providence by suspending the tax, and enabling the Chicago sufferers to get their paint and varnish and their linseed oil 50 per cent cheaper than Messrs. Blatchford & Co., under the Schenck bill, will charge for it. We can hardly complain of the protest of some small glass factory, in some small town remote from Chicago, when those representative men of the city throw themselves between the homeless, suffering people, demanding to be paid their special bounty before they will permit a stick of timber to be erected or a paint-brush applied to the future homes of the burnt-out people.

The people of Chicago appeal from Senators Ferry and Carpenter, from Wirt Dexter and Mr. Blatchford, to the country, and ask whether the people of this city shall be required to pay these men these extortionate prices before this city shall be rebuilt?

Collector Forney's letter of resignation shows very clearly that the office of Collector of the Port had been given to him with the expectation that it would secure his influence as the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, and as one of the leading politicians of Pennsylvania. Prior to his appointment, Colonel Forney was outspoken in complaining of the personal system pursued by the Administration in Pennsylvania. This system consisted in recognizing anybody and everybody as Republicans who advocated General Grant's renomination. It thus placed the President under the counsels of certain persons in Eastern Pennsylvania who were Democrats during the war and Johnsonites subsequently, while overlooking the entire Union League of Philadelphia, and the men to whose aid the Republican party owed its success in the State.

The appointment was made unexpectedly to Mr. Forney, and because this class of advisers saw that it was necessary to bolster up the Grant faction in Pennsylvania, if they did not wish it to dwindle down to the number of Cameron's immediate supporters. As the office was thrown at Mr. Forney without the solicitation or knowledge of his friends, as an admission of the value of his support, his resignation of it indicates that the motives for which it was conferred have failed of success.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The second day's investigation of the alleged abuses in the Fire Department only adds to the weight of the testimony taken on the first day, and confirms the impression that the Department is in a state of utter demoralization. Not only is discipline—the first element of success—wanting, but the property of citizens is thereby constantly exposed to loss. The evidence shows that fires have been grossly mismanaged, owing to disobedience of orders issued by the Fire Marshal. His commands seem to have been held in utter contempt by the Sweeney clique, so-called, and every fireman on the force has obeyed or disobeyed them at his own personal pleasure. There is also positive testimony that certain firemen have stolen articles of clothing, and that they have interfered with the working of engines to bring blame upon the Fire Marshal. The Sweeney clique has operated against him in every possible manner, even if disobedience involved the destruction of property. The existence of a Fire Department in such a state of insubordination will be a positive bar to the operations of the new fire ordinance, and not only that, but it places property in constant jeopardy.

From the energetic manner in which this investigation has been conducted, and from the publicly-expressed determination of Commissioner Talcott, we may reasonably infer that he and Commissioner Rehm are resolved to reorganize the Department upon an effective basis, even if they have to disband it and commence *de novo*. In accomplishing this result, there are three things which it is imperatively necessary to do:

1. The clique known as the Sweeney clique, which is shown to exist in the Department by the almost unanimous testimony of the witnesses, must be eradicated. Its existence is a constant and alarming menace to the public safety. It must be broken up, and the Department must be so reconstructed as to render such combinations impossible in future. To facilitate such a result, appointments to responsible positions must be made solely upon the ground of personal fitness. Favoritism, political or otherwise, must not be allowed to influence the choice of Marshals, or even the hiring of subordinates. The only qualifications for such positions should be courage, coolness, skill, sobriety, and obedience. The office of Fire Marshal is one of the most responsible positions in the municipal departments, and no one but a thoroughly competent man should be called upon to fill it.

2. The Fire Marshal, once appointed, must be obeyed to the very letter. His authority must be absolute, and he alone must be held responsible for whatever mismanagement may occur. If he is shown to be incompetent or corrupt, let him be removed; but, as long as he is in authority, let it be understood that he is to be obeyed without question. It is only in this way that any efficient action can be secured. If subordinates are at liberty to disobey orders or to interpret them to suit themselves, the usefulness of the Department is at an end at once, and the safety of property is endangered by the jealousies, quarrels, and cliques which inevitably grow out of such a condition of things. The Department must be made to understand that, as long as Mr. Williams, or any other man, is Marshal, he is supreme in command, and his orders must be obeyed as implicitly as those of a General on the field of battle. If those orders grow out of ignorance or incompetency, the fact will show itself immediately, and he can be removed.

3. The discipline of the Department must be as stringent as military discipline. In London and in many of the Continental cities, firemen are subjected to military regulations with the happiest results. Let them be uniformed and drilled, and kept in perfect working order, and in every way be taught to feel the responsibility of their position, and to foster an *esprit du corps*. Weed out the loafers, vagabonds, and scallawags. Make rowdyism, and intoxication, and ungentlemanly conduct in general, whether on duty or off duty, an immediate disqualification. It is time that the notions of the conventional fireman, whose idea of his profession was to run with the machine, engage in a fight with the first rival he met, and be the hero of all the saloons in his district, were done away with. It is time the fireman understood that he must be a gentleman, not a loafer; that he is paid for attention to duty, not for hanging round saloons and getting up conspiracies against his Chief, and that his first obligation is implicit obedience to orders.

The people of this city have had too sad an experience with the destructiveness of fire to longer tolerate the disgraceful condition into which the Department has fallen, and they look to the Commissioners to exercise the power which has been vested in them. Their authority is ample to give the city a first-class Department, and the city will be content with nothing less.

THE TAMMANY INDICTMENTS.

The mass of facts and testimony which has absorbed the attention of the Anti-Ring Grand Jury in New York for the past month has not been made public. All that we know is, that it has resulted in several indictments each against the most prominent Tammany officers who have ruled the city for twenty years, omitting only Governor Hoffman and Judge Barnard. Also, that it includes robberies of the city amounting to upwards of $20,000,000. The trials of Oakey Hall, Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, Andrew J. Garvey, and the rest of these successful rascals, each of whom is worth from two to ten millions of dollars, nearly all made by the corrupt use of political power, will bring to a close the era of judicial as well as of political corruption in that city. Judge C. P. Daly, before whom the trial of Oakey Hall will begin within a fortnight, is an incorruptible gentleman, who has all his life handled the pitch of New York politics without being defiled by it, mingled socially with the elements of all the Rings without being in them, and been periodically re-elected by the Tammany thieves, to give them, as they thought, respectability, but, as they will now find, a Judge to sentence them.

The trials will reverse all the traditions of the New York Courts for fifteen years past. New York lawyers will tremulously venture on the rare ordeal of trying these cases upon the law and evidence, instead of before a back-door Judge and a greased jury. Before a pure Bench and an honest jury, the eloquence and learning of the bar will resume the prestige they have lost since purchased Judges began to sell the orders and judgments of the Court. Yet the conviction of these New York officials under any criminal statute must not be too readily assumed. They have not done their work in the clumsy style of Glade, Busse, and Montgomery. They are a far abler order of rascals. We do not suppose that a direct charge of open bribery could be proved or made against any of these men. The indictments against Hall are essentially for dereliction of duty, in auditing and paying claims without due investigation of the question whether the city had received value for them. This, on its face, seems a very delicate charge. It is difficult to convict a man criminally for mere omissions of duty, where they occur in the transactions of a city which is spending twenty-four millions per annum; whose Mayor signs many thousands of warrants and orders on the information of others, and is absorbed in editing newspapers, and in writing *Humpty Dumpty* and other leg-dramas. Society moves very rapidly at such points, and the Mayor of New York who does not swear to twenty affidavits without reading them, and sign a hundred warrants without looking at them further than to see that some other officer, who is supposed to understand them, directs him to do so, has not done a very heavy head's work.

Yet it is by just these omissions of duty on the part of each officer of the City Government that a municipal Ring is formed. In such a Ring no officer takes anything for himself. He only shuts his eyes when a heavy steal is being made by some one else, with a clear understanding that the rest of the Ring will combine to do the handsome thing for him whenever an opportunity presents. From two to three hundred persons so associated in various official capacities,—some in the City Council, others in the Board of Supervisors, others in the State Legislature, others on the Bench, others at the Bar or as Referees, others in the Boards of Public Works, Supplies, Streets, Repairs, Docks, Health, Police, Sheriff's office, &c., making appointments and awarding contracts,—may accomplish all the results of wholesale bribery by the mere interchange of voluntary and masked favors, without the offering or receiving of a single bribe.

If A, B, C, D, and a dozen more who are members of the City Council, vote that a Court House shall be built of marble from a certain quarry, the motive that actuates them may be that Tweed owns that quarry and will make a million dollars by their vote. But, under the New York system, these votes would be given from a sentiment of the purest generosity,—no witness, Court, or jury being able to show that a promise was made by Tweed of any equivalent. But, when A goes to the Department of Public Works with a proposition to sell the city some stone or gravel for triple the regular price, and when B asks for a salary, without duties, in the Comptroller's office, and when C wants a favorable decision on a street-opening case from a Referee appointed by the Ring Judge, and when D has an astounding bill for carpets and black-walnut furniture furnished to the City Armories, and when the dozen others have each their mode and plan for getting a fortune for nothing out of the city, they find that the name of Tweed is the *open sesame* to all they want. It passes their bills through the Comptroller's office and the Legislature, through the Board of Audit and of Claims appointed to watch the Council and Legislature, through the Courts and Referees, if they are contested. In a word, the system of New York corruption is merely one of large-hearted, reciprocal, and mutual generosity, in which each agent is munificently engaged in throwing the money of the people at the feet of others, only stopping occasionally to pick up the unsolicited favors that are thrown at his own feet.

Each act of generosity is an exercise of the official discretion of the donor only, and therefore difficult to punish. Can Judge Barnard be indicted for appointing Peter B. Sweeny Receiver of the Erie Railway, or for ordering him to be paid $100,000 as such, when the law leaves it discretionary with the Judge whom he will appoint, and the fee named is a far smaller percentage on the value of the property involved than the law permits Receivers to charge? If a Judge rents a building worth $20,000 a year for a rent of $100,000 to a nest of Referees, to whom he sends references amounting to $200,000 a year, what Court or jury can find that the excess of rent operates as a bribe, or determine what portion of it stains the ermine and what does not?

Amidst this extensive system of mutual generosity, it is possible that some actual bribery has been done. But, if done at all, it must have been in a "superfluity of naughtiness," and not because there was any need of it. Under the "mutual generosity" system, the only charge that could be made against the high-toned and generous dispensers of the people's money would be that now made against Hall, viz.: dereliction of duty in paying the money of the city to others without sufficient investigation.

And now the important and turning-point of these trials will be whether the Court will take a broad and comprehensive view of this system of reciprocal favors, and allow the whole *modus operandi* of the Ring to be exposed. The technicalities of the rules of evidence will probably prevent more than one section of the Ring being brought to light in any one trial. The rest will be ruled out as irrelevant. And without the rest there can be no Ring, and without the Ring no corruption. Still we look hopefully to these trials, because the public opinion which is behind them is moving with a power which neither Judge nor jury can long resist or disregard.

The selection of the Bigelow block for a Post Office site has been effected with a degree of haste which is unseemly, to say the least. The result of the proceedings for the condemnation of the old square was reached on Saturday last, and was communicated to Washington by telegraph. On Monday a decision was arrived at that the price named by the sworn Commissioners as the true value of the property was not "a fair and reasonable price for the ground," and another block was taken at private sale, without any attempt as yet to determine whether the price asked was fair and reasonable or not.

Now, if it shall turn out that half a dozen individuals, more or less, not owners of this Bigelow block, but constituting, so to speak, a "Ring," have arranged to sell this block to the Government for a considerable sum of money over and above what the owners of the land are to receive, then it follows that the price charged for the property is more than a fair and reasonable price for the ground; that is, more than the owners are willing to take for it. This would seem to be mathematically certain.

Some of the indicted Aldermen in this city are trying to get a change of venue, on the ground that they cannot have a fair trial here, owing to the prejudice which prevails against them. They are right in their allegation of prejudice, but wrong in its application; the people of Chicago are prejudiced, not against the alleged bribers, but the system of bribery. They are prejudiced against the practice of squandering the people's money, and of taxing every measure which is for the advantage of the city before it can be passed in the Common Council. They are prejudiced against corruption, fraud, and dishonesty; and if these Aldermen, upon a sufficient trial, shall be found guilty of such practices, the people will be prejudiced against them. The assumption on the part of these men, that there is a feeling of prejudice against *them* before they are brought to trial at all, looks very much like a tacit acknowledgment of guilt. An honest man never yet was afraid to stand up and meet charges preferred against him at any place or time.

Senator Ferry announces that, if the Senate will not take the tax off the lumber used to rebuild Chicago, he will vote four millions of dollars out of the National Treasury to purchase building materials for Chicago. Why does not the Senator propose to do the thing directly instead of indirectly? Why not pay the money over to the lumber men direct? Why go through the roundabout process when the same result can be reached by the direct one? Why not let the linseed-oil manufacturers make out their estimate, showing how much they ought to have, over and above the value of their oil, and take it direct from the Treasury? Let us have the free materials, and let Mr. Ferry, Mr. Dexter, and Mr. Blatchford be a Commission to make out the bills for the losses sustained by those who claim the vested right to tax the impoverished people of this city, and present it to Secretary Boutwell for payment.

History is repeating itself on a smaller scale. When Luther burned the Papal bull in Germany, Religion was the main interest of all men, and the contest for Home Rule in Religion began. Now, Politics form the question of the day, and the contest for Home Rule in Politics begins with the burning of a Catholic Bishop's public letter in Catholic Ireland. The Bishop of Kerry, said to be the ablest of the Irish dignitaries, has issued to his people, and to Ireland in general, a solemn warning against the movement which seems to be gaining ground so fast in that country. He condemns the real leaders of the agitation as bold, bad, treacherous men, who have brought many woes on their followers already, and are now trying to paralyze the labors of the Gladstone Ministry, "who have torn down an old and offensive ascendency; who have given to the tenant-farmers rights beyond what O'Connell used to claim for them; who are anxious to retain power only that they may complete the work of beneficial legislation." This manifesto has aroused a storm of indignation. It has been publicly burned in a dozen or more of the principal towns. This is a significant fact. A few years ago, Catholic Irishmen believed not only in Papal, but in priestly infallibility. They have always looked to their pastors as unerring guides, and followed them blindly and bravely. When their darling O'Connell began the effort for the repeal of the Union, it was not until the great majority of the clergy gave the sign that the people supported him with that fierce vigor which came so near carrying the day. Now the spell seems to be broken. For years the priests have fostered the uneasy spirit of which this movement is the natural result. When the final defeat of the Repeal seemed to have broken the spirit and destroyed the hopes of Ireland, like Benton in the Senate, "solitary and alone they put the ball in motion. The people have joined the movement, and they are now but units in the vast mass which propels it." They are powerless to stop it, and policy would seem to dictate that they should, at least nominally, favor it. It is loudly charged against them that they are leagued with the Administration to defeat the measure, and are to be paid by obtaining the same control of the school system that the Established Church has gained in England. However this may be, the pregnant fact of a movement successfully engineered by Catholic Irishmen in the face of priestly opposition augurs well for that complete divorce of Church and State which has been for scores of years the crying need of the Emerald Isle.

As the drama has always played such an important part in the history of France, it was natural that the people, roused by the shock of unexpected defeat to a hearty (if temporary) disgust with the voluptuousness of thought and deed which had sapped the nation's strength, should clamor for the revival of purity in the theatre as an essential condition to its revival elsewhere. M. Dumas, in response to this clamor, essayed to produce a moral drama, and brought upon the stage that miracle of thinly-disguised nastiness "La Princesse Georges." Paris would have no compromise, and sternly rebuked the effort. Now, however, the critics are satisfied. M. Edmond Goudinet has written a play with the promising title of "Christiane." It is, to be sure, a little didactic, according to the reviews; but then it is a new style of writing for Parisian dramatists, and allowances must be made. Its morality is, however, everything that could be wished, as can readily be seen from a slight sketch of the plot: A lady, moving in the best society, has an intrigue which results in the birth of a daughter, Christiane. Soon after she marries another man, who is made to believe, by some hocus-pocus, that Christiane is his own child. The drama turns on the peculiar relations between the "actual" and "putative" fathers of the heroine. Finally, after the death of the mistress and wife, the "actual" parent delicately reveals to the "putative" one the real state of affairs, and then takes himself out of the way, while the latter proceeds to make preparations to take as his second wife his own "putative" daughter! Here the drama ends. It has been the success of the season at the *Theatre Francais*. All Paris has seen it, and is rapidly becoming regenerated under the benign influence of its mild (very mild) morality.

A few months ago, the Chief Justice of India, Norman, was assassinated by a Mohammedan fanatic named Abdallah. The murderer was caught, tried, and sentenced to expiate his crime by death on the gallows. He seemed ready to meet his doom calmly and bravely; and British ingenuity, longing to terrify the apparently dauntless mind, hit on the cold-blooded expedient of burning the body after life had fled. According to Abdallah's belief, this killed soul as well as body, and he died in abject terror, to the great delight of his executioners. The English press upheld the deed. "We have found the Achilles' heel in the panoply of fanaticism," said a leading journal; "we have put an end to the assassin's trade forever. No bigot will imagine it to be his duty to slay an Englishman, when destruction, not only of the body, but (as he thinks) of the soul, is sure to follow the crime." The prophet was short-sighted. The burning of Abdallah may have terrified him, but not his fellows. His death has been speedily and terribly avenged. The Governor General of India, Lord Mayo, was stabbed, on the 8th inst., by a Mohammedan, and died almost instantly. The criminal is in the hands of the authorities. The next question will be, of course, his punishment. Will they make a new attempt to "find the Achilles' heel in the panoply of fanaticism"? One man has been hanged and the dead body burnt; within a week, fifty others have been blown to the four winds from cannon-mouths; if these plans have failed, the *auto-da-fe* of Spain yet remains. It is only a step farther. The plea of necessity, which has excused all judicial barbarism hitherto, may be used to justify this also.

The New York branch of the International Society has issued a sort of pronunciamento, embodying what they consider as the needs of the future. The prevalent idea is, of course, the essential babyhood of the adult citizen, which makes it the duty of the Central Government to act as dry-nurse to all its subjects throughout their helpless lives. The New York Internationals, encouraged by the way in which the city has managed affairs hitherto, wish to add to its duties, among others, the following: The maintenance of gas-works, furnishing gas at cost; the institution of "coal-deposits," to be sold at cost, and of markets where country produce will be sold at the lowest possible price; the managing of all city-railways and ferries; the building of dwelling-houses upon all unimproved lots owned by the city, which are to be let to the people (that is, to those of them who have sense enough to join the International) at cost. After this preposterous catalogue of duties, it is not strange that it is gravely proposed to select all deputies, clerks, and other employes by lot. There is a ludicrous side to such statements; but it is not excessively mirth-provoking to reflect that a body of men, bent on the amelioration of mankind, should honestly seek to attain their object in such short-sighted ways. The fatal defect of these schemes is, that they look to having something done for, instead of by, the laborer. Society is to be reformed only by reforming its units. The workingmen may be at a disadvantage now, it is true; but they, and they only, can remove that disadvantage.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A new jail is being erected at Rockford, at a cost of $40,000.

—Rock Island has reduced its municipal debt $20,000 within the year.

—Mrs. Jackman, of Wilmington, is a native of Maine, 27 years of age, and weighs 150 pounds. She wears a beautiful black moustache and chin whiskers, and has shaved for eight years past.

—The burglar who was shot by General Magee in Peoria, some time ago, and escaped, has been apprehended at Ottawa, where he sent for a surgeon to extract a bullet from his ankle.

—In Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline, there are 50 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars, which employ 300 persons, and produce 6,000,000 cigars annually.

—The DuQuoin *Tribune* says that the prospect for an abundant peach crop was never better in that vicinity, at this season of the year, than it is now.

—B. F. Child, of Hardin, died on Saturday, aged 64. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a prominent man in Alton in 1834. He has for many years represented Calhoun County in all the Republican Conventions held at Springfield.

—Henry Rigby, of Augusta Station, Ind., was found dead on the side track of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at Quincy, on Saturday evening. The body was terribly mutilated.

IOWA.

The mills at Adell have again been stopped by fish clogging their wheels.

—The Woman's Protective Association of Marshalltown sends threatening letters to wild boys.

—The fifth and last water-span of the new railroad and wagon bridge at Davenport was swung on Saturday afternoon, and will soon be ready for decking. The shore-span on the island, 90 feet long, for railroad only—Mother Earth furnishing the highway—is about ready for the ties. Workmen have commenced putting up the false work for the shore-span on this side. It will swing over Front street, and will be 190 feet in length. Both these shore-spans are miniature specimens of the river-spans.

WISCONSIN.

At Columbus, fish from Beaver Dam Pond sell at 50 cents per bushel.

—On the 31st day of January a La Crosse woman gave birth to one child, and on the 3d day of Feb. to another, and both are alive and well.

—The Dodgeville *Chronicle* says a young lady of Mifflin sent an invitation by the Constable, on Thursday of last week, to a gentleman at Mineral Point, to meet her at a Justice's office in Mifflin, at a Leap-Year party. The gentleman complied with the invitation, and the meeting was adjourned to Dodgeville at the next session of the Circuit Court, and the gentleman agreed to pay $500 if he failed to be there.

MICHIGAN.

Elisha Doan, a soldier in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk Campaign, and one of the earliest settlers of Kalamazoo County, died recently at San Jose, Cal.

—About forty of the old settlers of Cambridge met at the residence of C. H. Blackmore, on Friday last. The old homestead was the camp of the Eighth Regiment in the Black Hawk war, and the soldiers were hospitably entertained by the father of the present owner.

—The defalcation of John W. Hulin, late Clerk at the State Prison, is ascertained to have been $17,312.84. Mr. Hulin assumed the duties of Clerk July 16, 1865, and was removed Sept. 14, 1871. "The Prison has been a gainer, financially, by the investigation, as clerical errors have been discovered in its favor, exceeding the cost of making the investigation."

—There is a family of seven boys at Benton Harbor, and the united weight of the delicate infants is only 1,373 pounds. There are four girls in the family, whose gross weight is 856 pounds.

—An Ithica man has a green plush mantle, which he solemnly asserts was worn 160 years ago by a member of the household of George III. of England. The party who wore it is dead.

—At the death of A. L. Soule, of Muir, he bequeathed $16,000 to the cause of education in that village, and measures are now being taken to prosecute the claim against the estate.

—E. Beckwith, an old resident of Ovid, died last week in the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA.

A colored barber in St. Paul recently refused to shave another negro.

—A liquor-dealer in Winona, hired a poor woman to make him some shirts, and then offset her bill by an account that her husband owed for whiskey.

PERSONAL.

The attorneys engaged in the Miller will case at Richmond, Va., await its close with the utmost serenity. In fees and retainers they have already received $59,000.

—Colonel Craig, formerly of Marietta, O., is now tilling a farm of 127,000 acres in Colorado.

—The keeper of the town clock at Westport Conn., is in receipt of an annual salary of $1.50.

—Two cousins of Jeff. Davis are residents of Des Moines.

—The late General John A. Rawlins' widow now a resident of Danbury, Conn., was recently married to Mr. C. F. Daniels, of New York.

—Captain Daniel Lunt, of Lincolnville, Me., claims to be the first man that ever run a steam boat in Maine, especially up the Penobscot River.

—William Wither, a colored man, residing at Superior City, has sailed for the coast of Africa, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, to take charge of the Gaboon Missionary yacht.

—Mrs. C. H. Hutchinson, who prevented burglars from carrying off hundreds of dollars from a bank at Trenton, N. J., recently, by giving a timely alarm, has received a silver tea service, worth $1,000, from the bank, as an evidence of its gratitude.

—George Stewart, of Cohoes, is the present champion fainter. When he fails of exhaustion he wants to be sprinkled with brandy. When brandy is not at hand, the butt-end of a wagon trace will bring him to, quite as rapidly and at less expense.

—The venerable Rev. Noah Wells, probably the oldest Presbyterian clergyman in Michigan, being 90 years old, attended the church in Monroe on Sabbath last. If not the first, he was one of the first to visit the State as a minister in old Territorial times.

—Randolph Rogers, having completed the Soldiers' Monument, at Detroit, left on Friday evening, on a brief visit to his friends at Ann Arbor. He will return immediately to Rome. He has an order for a Soldiers' Monument at Worcester, Mass., to cost $50,000; and his first work after returning to Rome will be the preparation of the figures for that monument.

—On Saturday last, Mrs. H. H. King, of Davenport, and Miss Celia Marks, of Chicago, who were on their way South, and whose baggage was burned in the disaster at Upper Alton, called on President Cable, of the Rockford Road. Mr. Cable paid them their estimated damages on the spot, and then gave them return passes to St. Louis.

—Two juveniles from Illinois, aged respectfully 16 and 14 years, were in Bellevue, Iowa, on Monday, inquiring for a Justice. They were referred to the venerable Justice adjoining the telegraph office. Their business being made known, which was to get married, after examining the couple the Justice took charge of the intended bride, and the youthful bridegroom absconded. The father of the little lady has been notified, and it is expected that she will soon be taken home.

—At the dinner of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, at Worcester, last week, the fact was developed that the member enrolled as Charles Plummer, who died on the day of the battle of Roanoke, on board the steamer Northerner, was Charles P. Tidd, one of the companions of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. He was once concealed for three months in the house of Dr. Cutter, at Warren, Mass. Tidd's statements have since been confirmed by the wife and children of John Brown.

—S. J. Bestor, an eccentric gentleman of Hartford, regularly stamps all letters held for postage in that city, attaching to the envelope a printed statement of the fact. The responses he has received would fill a large volume. A resident of Elizabeth, N. J., writes that Marcus L. Ward became Governor of that State through that course. A Boston burglar says:

> Bestor, you're a gentleman; I am, no matter what, but I got a letter you stamped just in time to dodge the beaks and be off. Here's a stamp, and, if I ever happen in Hartford in a professional way, I shan't crack your bin if I knows myself.

—The editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press* has received a visit from Mrs. Putnam, the heroine of the famous breach of promise case of Putnam *vs.* Davis, in which she obtained a verdict of $4,000. She says of her recreant lover: "If I had not been certain that he had property I would never have brought the action. Why, it has already cost me for counsel fees and incidental expenses about $2,000. He thought to fix things," continued Mrs. P., "but he didn't understand the law. His property is to be sold on the 20th of March, and, if necessary, I'll bid it in and move in on him." Mrs. P. gleefully said that two committees had waited on her since the verdict was rendered, wishing to compromise (and here Mrs. P. seemed struck with the entire absurdity of the matter); "but I never heard of a compromise after a judgment had been obtained."

—The Kansas City (Mo.) *Bulletin* says of the Rev. Peter Cartwright:

> The writer first met him during the session of the General Conference of the church in 1856. He was a pronounced Democrat, and did not look with favor on the unmistakable anti-slavery tendency of the Church. While not a defender of slavery, he was its apologist, and the apologist of those who held slaves. No one who knew Mr. Cartwright thoroughly questioned the honesty and purity of his motives as connected with his political declarations, although so at variance with the faith of the great body of the Church membership. He was one of those men in whom the prejudices of early education lingered until the last—an honest entertainer of views antagonistic to the spirit of the age and the Church of his choice. Mr. Cartwright was a man of powerful physical organization, and in his long life of usefulness has undoubtedly accomplished as much of the combined labor of mind and body as any man now living. Had he received a liberal education, he would probably have shone in the world of literature as bright a luminary as he has been in the peculiar field where his talents and energies placed him. He exhibited himself as a most remarkable man—one of the last of a race peculiarly adapted to a formative age. In many respects he was not unlike Francis Asbury, one of the first Bishops of the Church, and had it not been for his great age, would, in all probability, have filled the office to which Asbury devoted the last and best years of a most useful life.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter from the Hon. S. F. Flebartr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As one of the "fourteen" who voted to postpone the Brown-of-Massac resolution of thanks, and one of the number interviewed by the correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, who asked the questions:

"Are you opposed to the renomination of President Grant?"

"Will you support President Grant if renominated?"

I desire to state my position upon these questions clearly and in detail through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

I am not unconditionally, and without qualification, opposed to the renomination of President Grant; but I object to his renomination for reasons that I will give:

1. I am in favor of the "one-term principle."

2. As a rule, I think it best to select the President from civil life, avoiding men who have been accustomed to the exercise of military power, which is arbitrary in its nature, and contrary to the spirit of our Government. We should return to the former policy.

3. While the Administration of President Grant is justly regarded as financially a success, I consider it diplomatically a failure,—"too good to be called bad, and too bad to be called good."

"It will depend upon future political developments" as to whether I will support Grant, if renominated; but I expect to do so, for the following reasons:

The one plank in the platform of the Republican party that binds it together, and enables it to resist all disintegrating influences, is that which recognizes the principle of equal civil rights for all men, without distinction as to race, which is the true and only basis of a Republican or Democratic form of Government; and that party which demonstrates the truth and practicability of this proposition demonstrates the practicability of maintaining a free form of Government.

The platform to be adopted at the Philadelphia Convention will doubtless afford the best assurance of a continued endorsement of this fundamental principle in the administration of the Government. In that event I shall feel compelled to support the nominee of the Convention.

I am so much in favor of the Republican party that I cannot be in favor of President Grant before he is renominated. I am so much opposed to every form of Democracy that does not fully, freely, fairly, and squarely recognize the principle above stated, that I will hardly be able to find a plank to stand upon in opposition to him afterwards.

But, in my humble judgment, it will be a mistake to renominate President Grant. In 1868, the party needed the man to ensure its success; in 1872, the man needs the party to secure his success. Other questions aside, is he available? Let the Republican party learn wisdom of its enemies, and destroy them with their own weapon,—*Similia similibus curantur*,—like things are cured by like. Passive Republicanism as to Grant is the true antidote for Passive Democracy. Let us drop President Grant if he fails to anticipate the necessity for such action by magnanimously abdicating his "claims," and then let the party concentrate its entire strength upon Judge Davis, or some other man in whose support all the elements of the party will combine. Respectfully yours,

S. F. FLEHARTY.

The Vaccination Business.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is required of applicants for relief, I think, that they be vaccinated as a condition of getting anything.

I do not know whether the physicians performing this service are paid so much per head, or so much *per diem*. If the former, there is a show of reason for the following:

A teacher in one of our public schools tells me that very often persons who have already had the small-pox are obliged to conform to the regulation the same as others; also, that children who have very plain scars are obliged to be revaccinated; all which seems absurd and causes unnecessary disturbance in our schools. E. N. A.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.

—Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, has the champion stay-at-home chap in the country. He has never been on a railroad car or visited a fair, and has been from home but three or four times. He is 70 years of age.

WASHINGTON.

Three Speeches—Three Orators: Schurz, Ferry, Tipton.

Description of Ferry's Speech—Supplementary Civil Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Three able speeches have been delivered during this session of the Senate, whose praises are upon every tongue. Two of them were argumentative efforts,—that of Carl Schurz upon Amnesty, and of Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut, upon Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The third speech was noted for its keen off-hand sarcasm and strong points,—that of Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska, upon Trumbull's resolution to revive the Committee on Retrenchment.

TIPTON REVIEWED.

For the past year, the Senate has been barren of humor. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, makes a poor effort to get up a laugh now and then; but he fails to excite the risibilities of more than two or three personal hangers-on. Jim Nye, of Nevada, has a good deal of rough humor; but it has a sameness throughout, and most of his old Scriptural anecdotes and aphorisms have been said so many times that, unless he is sure of a new audience on every occasion, he fails to make merriment. A failure at Administration merriment is as apt to reduce the argument on that side as to belittle the opposition.

WE LOVE THE ADMINISTRATION JOKE.

Tipton is a remarkable Senator. He is 58 years old, and has led a quiet, indefatigable clerical and ministerial life, and he presents one of the few cases in the history of the country where a Government clerk has risen to distinction in the higher legislative body. He was, many years ago, while an Ohio boy, a Department clerk in this city. Twenty-seven years ago he was in the Legislature of Ohio. During the war he was a Chaplain. His term of service in the Senate will not expire until the spring of 1875, so that he is a fixture there, and the country will have opportunity to hear a good deal of him. He never speaks long; but when there is a rumor over the Capitol that Tipton is up, immediately the galleries fill. Tipton's humor is subordinate and subservient to his boldness. His strong indignation, readily aroused in cases of injustice, causes a rapid flow of words, and some of his sentences are cut as squarely and as clearly as if written by a stencil. The aggressions of the Administration upon Congress make the burden of his outbreaks, and many of his points are extremely well taken. How apt, for instance, was his description of Morton and others when they remonstrated against the revival of the Retrenchment Committee, as he said: "These persons, now affecting surprise, had appeared for years to have no visible means of support, except sending for persons and papers." Tipton is a rather thin, spare man, with a large, round forehead, which supports spikes of black hair; and he wears spectacles. He used to be considered rather a humble, clerical sort of man, until he got into the opposition, when he at once demonstrated confidence, coolness, power of repartee, and that superb aggressiveness which, to a certain extent, resembles that of Danton. Although not cautious by temperament, he never lays himself open to a bad thrust; and he may be fairly said to share with Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, and Logan, the power of the non-Administration side.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR FERRY.

Ferry, of Connecticut, is a remarkable instance of a man stricken down with paralysis in the prime of life, who has yet recovered sufficiently to take his seat in the Senate with a cool head, and, if that were possible, enlarged powers of statesmanship. He was born in a small town in the State which he represents, nearly 50 years ago, and was well educated at Yale and in the law-schools. Serving his State in several capacities, he entered the war while a member of the House of Representatives, and rose to be a Brigadier General. If he lives, he will remain in the Senate until the spring of 1873. Ferry is a man of fine appearance and delightful enunciation. There is a largeness and frankness about his character which places him in the highest grade of public men. He belongs to no junto, and has no hyper-ambitious purposes. Sustaining himself with a truthful indignation and vigorous assertion on all occasions, he has never had a quarrel with the Administration; but he appears to deem it unworthy of the hour and the degree of knowledge existing among the people, and and as, besides, addicted to perverse and personal methods of Government, dangerous to the Republic. You can scarcely conceive, from reading this last speech of Ferry, how splendidly it affected the Senate, so that even Matt. Carpenter, rising to terms of admiration, spoke of it as showing great ability and clearness. It was an extempore effort, and it was heard by Sumner without a word of reply; for, in point of fact, there could be nothing said in opposition.

Mr. Sumner has served many years in the interests of the colored race, and he is desirous of closing up his career with conclusive legislation which shall utterly obliterate all distinction between their privileges and those of the whites. He has no great respect for restrictive charters, like the Constitution; but insists that the Declaration of Independence, which preceded the Constitution, has some sort of documentary connection with it. Therefore he introduced a bill amendatory to the act of Amnesty, which prescribed that neither churches, cars, theatres, carriages, nor inns should discriminate against the black man, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment. Ferry rose, late in the debate, and opposed this bill,—not for its objects, but for its methods, and on the broad ground that every State in the Union, ruling by the common law, had already sufficient legislation upon this head, and that to subvert State jurisdiction by National edict was to break down the authority of local self-government. He showed the absurdity of Mr. Sumner's bill, particularly in the case of churches,—so that John Sherman, who is nothing if not small, popped up with an amendment excepting churches from Sumner's bill. Here is an extract from Ferry's speech, to show its tone:

EXTRACTS TO TALK.

> We are to decide for ourselves and posterity what are the changes made in the Government by the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution. If they mean all that the Senator from Massachusetts says, God help us! The foundations of civil liberty are stricken away from under us. We shall not fall at once; communities never do. Usurpations are never made as usurpations; usurpations are never made with the ostensible object. Usurpations are always made under the pretence of doing good, and usurpations are always made under old forms.

Highly effective, also, was his delineation of the Parliament of England at work, as compared with a New England town-meeting; in the one case, Peers and members discussing what to do to maintain the poor, to follow up a system of national education, to make ecclesiastical establishments, and so forth; in the other case, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, ministers, and merchants enacting their local laws for taking care of the poor, educating their children, and making corporations to worship God. Said Mr. Ferry:

> I would protect and buttress human rights in this land by the salvation of these local institutions, which have made these rights so sacred to us, and which have made them now at last dominant over the Continent. Following out the line of New England's course of local government from the Mississippi to the Pacific,—everywhere where the footsteps of her children have trod,—have the church and school-house gone up side by side, and the love of liberty burned brightest in the breasts of the men that dwelled there; and all this comes from our system of local self-government.

FERRY AND WILSON.

Mr. Ferry took position absolutely against the Government's interfering with local questions, and also against Hoar's School bill. Hoar is a cherubic sentimentalist, with a red face, like a new-born baby's, and he appears to have derived his conceptions of political example from Henry Wilson, who always gammons on one side and votes on the other. Wilson is the most unreliable man in public life,—in the small. Some time ago he said to me, "You think Grant the weakest man we can nominate?" The next thing he was around the corner, asking a man of the opposite complexion whether he did not think Grant was by far the strongest man to nominate. A trimmer like this is merely useful for small plausibilities, and no reliance can be placed upon him.

THE THREE NEW ENGLANDERS.

Mr. Ferry stands vindicated here as one of the three great Senators from New England,—Mr. Sumner, of course, being one, and Lot Morrill, of Maine, another. It will be hard to match these three men in other portions of the country. Sometimes we have a man to become diseased, like Ferry, at Washington, and, after recovering from a paralytic stroke, he returns with vengeance in his heart, and a disposition to punish mankind for his Providential inflictions. It is truly ennobling to see a man physically unfortunate, stand forward, with a statesman clear vision and the soul of a humanitarian.

SHERMAN AND COLE.

While John Sherman was demagoging on the Chinese matter with Cole,—who has gone over to the Coast Democrats,—Ferry said:

> I believe that the tendency of naturalization discriminations is to exclude the most valuable immigration from this country. I believe the one great necessity on the Pacific Coast is intelligent labor, for the purpose of developing the resources, and constructing the vast internal improvements of that region; and I think that any act of the Senate of the United States which must inevitably be construed as in hostility to the immigration of such labor, is hostile to the best interests of the country; and I must confess my surprise that Senators who have urged, and are urging, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts upon the Senate, upon the particular ground of human rights alone, should consent to abandon this section, which, in its scope, more widely reaches and affects human rights than all the rest of the amendments together.

Senator Trumbull spoke with the same boldness on this question:

> The Senator from California is aiming to hit the Chinese. He wants to exclude from naturalization the ingenious laborers, the patient and intelligent Asiatics from China and Japan. If a Hottentot can be naturalized as a citizen of this country, should not an intelligent Chinaman or Japanese? Sir, if we believe in human rights and equality, why attempt to make this distinction?

Why, indeed? Vote-getters might answer. Men only put the question.

GATH.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Statement by the Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: More than once you have rebuked those who seek to bury the Missouri movement under a mountain of abuse and falsehood. Though you do not choose to be committed to that movement, the course of your paper shows a desire to state the facts. Since the St. Louis *Democrat* sold itself, there has been in St. Louis no Republican American paper to expose and refute the statements now industriously sent out by men whose highest honor it is that where lying is the work to be done they will earn their wages. Accounts in Democratic papers reach few Republican readers. I therefore appeal to your journal, circulating among the oldest and best Republicans throughout the land, for opportunity to place the facts before them.

Statements regarding the recent Convention of Liberal Republicans, which have appeared in the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Chicago *Post*, and the Washington *Republican*, are not mere mistakes. They betray a knowledge of the truth, and are simply lies. The *Democrat*, for example, knows that the published list which it gave and quotes as "the list of delegates," embraces only such names as were handed to the reporters before the Convention assembled; that no roll of the delegates was ever published, and no complete roll was ever made. Not content with this, the same and other papers add other falsehoods, which the imperfect list itself refutes.

Even in that list there is proof that the Convention did represent very fully the Liberal Republicans, and did not represent the Democrats of Missouri. Comprising only a small part of the participants who gave their names or were recognized by the reporters, it nevertheless embraces so many of the more prominent as to show that the Convention more fully represented the party, and that the party, as represented, was stronger than it appeared in the Convention which nominated Governor B. Gratz Brown in 1870.

Not a single Democrat of Missouri is named in the list, or took part in the Convention. While all the strongholds of Republicanism, in which the Liberal movement had strength in 1870, were represented, only single delegates, known to me to be Republicans, were present from the Democratic counties of Jackson, Platte, Clinton, Lafayette, Monroe and Pike, and not a delegate of any sort was present from the Democratic counties of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Carter, Crawford, Dunklin, Howard, Laclede, Maries, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Osage, Pemiscot, Pulaski, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Saline, Scott, Shannon, Vernon, Washington, and Wayne. On the other hand the imperfect list, the call and proceedings show that the following counties, embracing all the Liberal strongholds, and nearly all the strong Republican counties, were represented: Andrew, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Daviess, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Grundy, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lewis, Livingstone, Macon, Miller, Moniteau, Monroe, Nodaway, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Putnam, Ralls, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Louis, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Stoddard, Sullivan, Warren, and Wright. These counties alone cast about 70,000 votes for Brown. In addition to these, I remember the presence of delegates, known to me, from Greene, Lincoln, Lafayette, Linn, Marion, Montgomery, and Perry. I think, though being unable here to consult papers, or friends who were present, I cannot positively assert, that delegates were also present from Atchison, Caldwell, De Kalb, Henry, Holt, Madison, Morgan, and Webster. But these counties only which were certainly represented cast 75,859 of the entire 104,771 votes given to Gratz Brown, or three-fourths of the whole. The Democratic counties not represented cast 16,802 more, and all the Republican counties which can possibly have been unrepresented cast only 12,110 of the votes for Brown.

The conclusiveness of these facts will better appear when it is remembered that the original bolt was made by men from only a minority of the counties, and the Liberal Republican strength was naturally found chiefly in those counties, the voters sharing the opinions of their seceding delegates. If my recollection is not at fault, delegates from only 35 counties bolted, and yet their candidates received at least over 40,000 Republican votes. Now, these same counties, and at least 20 more, are represented; but we are told that the demonstration amounts to nothing, because the Democratic counties, and some Radical strongholds, sent no delegates! The Convention of 1870 half filled the Senate Chamber; the Convention of 1872 crowded the Representatives' Hall. In fact, while Liberal Republicans of all classes were more fully represented than ever before, it was remarked with pleasure and surprise, by the German Liberals, that for the first time they were outnumbered by American Liberals.

You have truly said that the leaders of 1870 are now at the front, but you might have added that many men of influence who were not in the first Convention took part in the recent gathering. The main speech at both was made by Governor Brown, and in each he struck the key-note; in 1870 he declared that he would "plant the banner of Liberalism on the grave of rebellion," and in 1872 he throws down the glove to centralism. Senator Schurz, who presided over the Convention of 1870, sent a long letter to the recent gathering—not to define his position, for that his speeches in the Senate have done. I was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in both Conventions. General John McNeil, than whom probably no other man has more personal and devoted friends among the Missouri Radicals, led the bolt in 1870, and was Chairman of the first Committee raised in the recent Convention. Colonel Barnes, of Platte, addressed both Conventions; Messrs. Finkelnburg, and James G. Blair, are now members of Congress; Governor Fletcher, prominent in 1870, has stated that only a case in Court prevented his attendance in 1872, and every State Senator and Representative, as far as I know, who acted in the one Convention participated also in the other. But Judge De Bolt, perhaps the strongest Radical in the Northwest, who presided this year; the Hon. Charles P. Johnson, who made the first speech; Lieutenant Governor Gravelly, formerly member of Congress from the Radical Southwest; the Hon. Emil Preetorious, leader of the old guard of German Radicals in earlier and more trying times; the Hon. James H. Chase, former Republican candidate for Congress in the Democratic Third District; all these and others of local strength, who, from one cause or another, were not present in the Convention of 1870, took active part in the recent Convention. Judge Arnold Krekel, President of the Drake Constitutional Convention, is also in hearty sympathy with the Liberals, as is Colonel W. E. Gilmore, Liberal Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District in 1870.

Colonel John H. Storer, McClurg, candidate for Secretary of State in 1870, is now openly declared to be with us, and the Hon. Joel F. Asper, former member of Congress from the Radical Seventh though he declared for McClurg and against the bolt in 1870, has recently published a very strong letter, and is now a member of the Liberal State Committee, as are the Hon. Albert Andrians of St. Joseph, the widely-known "Father" Muench, and the Hon. Geo. W. Anderson, former member of Congress from the Ninth, who were not on the Committee when first formed. No man familiar with these facts can fail to realize that the Liberal Republican party, as now organized and represented, is far stronger than it was in 1870.

The absence of three men has been mentioned as proof that the Convention represented nobody. Wm. McKee, of the *Democrat*, was not there; this Convention had neither office to give nor money to spend. Soldiers never expect to see the sutler on the skirmish line. Ex-Senator Henderson, in whose place the State elected Senator Schurz, was not there. Neither was he in the bolting Convention of 1870, although he and his friends profess to strongly oppose Grant to-day. The Hon. E. O. Stanard was one of the most outspoken advocates of Liberal principles in 1870, and though he sacrificed himself by accepting the nomination for Mayor last spring, in the attempt to unite the party, many believe that he now finds it impossible to follow the twistings of the *Democrat*, and will be drawn no further by the schemers of the Grant faction. It it observed that his most intimate friends were active in the recent Convention. Of these three men, then, one, it is certain, the Convention did not represent. Shall we conclude that it represented nobody?

Let me add, what citizens of Missouri well know, that the Republicans who followed to victory the banner of Liberal ideas in 1870 are just the men not to be controlled or bargained off like cattle by anybody. These German Liberals, and the thousands of Americans who agree with them, do their own thinking. To trading politicians they are a pest. The *Democrat*, with the finest opportunity to gain a national influence, has failed pitiably because it could not understand these men, and had none of that sincerity of conviction which they demand in those they trust. They honor Gratz Brown because he led the forlorn hope of emancipation in 1857 and for enfranchisement in 1867; and, in office or out of it, has not swerved from his convictions of duty. They honor Carl Schurz because they see in him one of the very few men who need no party endorsement to give them courage or power. One false step, one act of cowardice or infidelity, would banish even these men from their regard. But while these men stand true, forty National Administrations, with all the hirelings and mud-engines that forty could command, would not shake in the least the confidence of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. The men who were not afraid to be called "Abolitionists" in a slave State, are not afraid to be called "bolters" by a rotten faction. It would be better for the country, and better for the Republican party, if there were more of such "bolters"—men who care nothing for names nor abuse, who laugh at the crack of any party lash, who can be manipulated by nobody, and who can be led only when they find that a man is fit to lead them.

Whether the Convention at Cincinnati shall mean much or little depends upon the courage and fidelity of Republicans of other States. A short and sure path to great reforms is through its open doors. The earnest friends of reform, called thither for consultation, will then know the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties. Men who mean, under no circumstances, to sacrifice the principles for which we contend, if they join us there, can make the Convention what they please. If there, or afterward, they decide that Reform shall lift a standard of its own, we care not who may bear it, if only the man be one whose nerve and fidelity assure us that in his hands the flag shall never touch the ground. But men who hesitate, and stay in bomb-proofs, and wait to see victory descending to the banner before they take sides, must not expect all to tarry for them. For these Missouri Liberals have no more fear of a forlorn hope than a lover of his wedding-day. If nobody comes forward to help them shape their action, they are apt to shape it themselves. When duty calls them, they are even capable of proud self-sacrifice, and would then welcome such a defeat as grander than any victory. But they have a profound and abiding faith in Republicans throughout the land, whose record has been so full of lofty courage in a just cause. They have faith that the intelligence and patriotism of the country will not suffer self-sacrifice or defeat to await those who stand upon vital Republican principles, and demand reforms necessary to the safety of free institutions and the welfare of the people. In that faith they expect to see at Cincinnati the dawn of a better day. Very respectfully,

W. M. GROSVENOR,

Chairman Liberal Republican State Committee of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1872.

LOST IN THE SNOW.

A Green Mountain Boy's Adventure in Northern Colorado—A Night of Peril in a Fierce Storm.

From the Greeley (Col.) Tribune, Jan. 31.

Tuesday, the 23d of January, 1872, will long be remembered by the people of Northern Colorado. Snow covered the ground, yet the weather was pleasant, and the mountains stood out grandly in the sunlight. On the afternoon of this day, Jeremiah Fisk left the Higley coal mine with a load of coal for his home in Greeley. The distance is fourteen miles. Two teams had gone before him, and others were on their way to the mine. A little after 4 o'clock, when in sight of town, he passed two of his neighbors cutting ice in a lake seven miles northwest of Greeley. The Cache la Poudre River lay at the foot of the slope, about two miles due south of him, and the road leads almost directly down to the river, and follows it to the town limits. Not long after leaving the lake he heard a noise like the roaring of a great water-spout. Instinctively he turned toward the mountains;—they were calm and beautiful as in the morning, but northward, where the Black Hills rise from the plains, he saw a vast wall of cloud approaching with the speed of a whirlwind. The roaring increased. At this instant the frozen tidal-wave touched the foot-hills and chased the sunbeams from the mountains like an avalanche. The horses rushed forward in terror, and a second later they were in darkness, the storm sweeping over them with resistless fury. Snow, finer than the finest flour, filled the air so that it was impossible to see a hundred feet in any direction. Fisk wrapt a buffalo robe around his neck and shoulders, and urged his trembling horses on, but they could not keep the road, and in a short time the plain was as trackless as the sea. After the horses had left the beaten way they could scarcely walk, and it was not long before they refused to move. The darkness increased, and the mercury was rapidly running down to zero.

No time must be lost. The traces were unhitched, and, mounting the strongest horse, Fisk attempted to urge him forward; but he would not go. Then he led them for a time, but, finding that it took all his strength to keep the buffalo robe from blowing away, he left the team and pushed on before the wind, for the wind was his only compass. The storm increased in violence every moment, and it soon became dark and intensely cold. In many places the snow was deep, and more than twenty times the strong man was hurled into the drifts, so terrible was the storm. By 8 o'clock the mercury stood at 10 degrees below zero. The snow blew from all points of the compass, and penetrated every stitch of his clothing that was not protected by the buffalo robe. He knew that several houses were near, but how could he find a single one of them, when on that very night the engineers on the railroad were unable to find the water-tank at Pierce station in the darkness. The man knew that death was on his trail. His strength was failing rapidly, and the cold increasing with the fury of the storm. All his garments were frozen stiff, and his eyelashes coated with ice. It seems that he crossed the river a few hundred feet below Boyd's ranche, but he has only a faint recollection of stumbling down a bank, and of dreaming that he might possibly be near a house. He felt that his time had almost come. To go on was madness, yet he could not stop, except to brush away the frozen tears, for a wife with her babes are waiting and praying, not three miles away from his sinking heart.

He managed to walk an hour longer, when a dizziness came on, and his brain reeled like the storm. Then he began digging a hole in the deepest drift he could find. It was like digging his own grave, for he knew not how soon he might sink with exhaustion. After working a long time the ground was reached, and, drawing the robe over his head, he waited for the snow to bury him. The wind did its work well, and in an hour eighteen inches of snow covered his roof of fur. Never did a man long to sleep more than he, but he knew that if he closed his eyes, it would be forever. He fought with his senses like Bunyan's Christian Pilgrim, and kept awake. Burning pains shot through his limbs, and his legs cramped as if on the rack, and finally something like nettles prickled in his boots. Then he knew that his feet were freezing. Was he to die after all the hours of agony. No, he would keep his muscles moving, and he did so long after his toes were frozen stiff. Hour after hour this man from the Green Mountains fought with death, while snowy billows were rolling above his head.

At daylight he crawled out. Houses were near. Then he staggered and fell; got up again, and dragged his frozen limbs toward the limits of the town. After walking an hour he reached Cooper's ranche,—the summer residence of our Town Clerk,—and pushed in the back door. Another hour was consumed in making a fire. Some matches, a piece of candle and an old broad-axe were found. Then he melted snow in a pail and thawed his frozen feet. He also found dry clothing and a pair of cavalry boots. Although completely exhausted, he started for Greeley's, a distance of two miles. The mercury was 18° below zero, and it took him an hour to walk a single mile. Often he thought he would fall to the ground. The houses seemed to spin round as he passed them, and familiar streets, in which he saw children playing the day before, were but the landmarks of a dream. At last he reached his father's gate and staggered to the door. Then there was a rush and a scream, and the next instant a black and bloated face was lying on a woman's breast.

Death on the Iron Horse.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, Feb. 7.

The sad death of C. B. Johnson, engineer on the N. & N. Railroad, on Friday night, by a collision between a freight train and a material train, was noted by us in yesterday's *Press*.

The trains met on the top of a grade and upon a curve, and so suddenly that neither could be checked. They collided with a terrific crash, the cars piling over each other in a confused mass, tearing up the track for two hundred yards. The trucks of five flat cars were driven from under them by the concussion, and the two freight cars—one loaded with cotton and the other with grain—nearest the locomotive of the freight train were literally smashed into fragments.

The tender of the locomotive attached to the construction train mounted the cab and pinned C. B. Johnson, the engineer, by the legs, which were crushed almost in two between it and the boiler. He remained in this condition for three hours, and suffered indescribable torture. The cocks in the boiler had been knocked off and all the water therein let out. This, added to the fact that the fire in the engine, by its peculiar position, could not be put out, made the boiler all the hotter. Johnson had not only to stand the terrible pain caused by the crushing of his legs, but also suffered from the heat. He was badly burned, and begged in agonizing tones that somebody should knock him in the head with an axe and end his misery.

Dr. Eve had, in the meantime, been sent out to the wreck, and was actually compelled, after having tried every other possible expedient, to cut off Johnson's legs with a chisel, in order to extricate him. Johnson prayed for death, and expired soon after he had been taken from the engine. He had previously had the misfortune to have one of his legs amputated below the knee, and wore a cork foot, which doubtless prevented him from jumping off and saving his life. He was about 47 years of age,—a widower, with four children at Alexandria, Va., whither the remains were expressed by the railroad company.

A New Railway Signal System.

A workman, who has been for many years in the employ of the Great Western Railway of Canada, has invented a signal system for locomotives, which, from its simplicity, promises to do effective service in preventing collisions. It contemplates a conversion of the white light, now carried on the head of the engine, to a red one, by means of a red oil-silk shade so disposed in the top of the lamp as to allow the engineer to unfold or roll it up instantly, with the aid of a line. It is also intended that the number shall be painted in large figures upon a rod, and placed in front of the head-light, so that, when locomotives are approaching each other, the engineers may be able to tell at a glance if they are acting according to instructions from headquarters. At the present time most of the collisions occur through the inability of the engineers to distinguish whether approaching trains are on or off the main track. The new system requires that the red light shall be displayed whenever a doubt exists in the mind of an engineer.

ST. LOUIS.

To Hang, or Not to Hang--Reavis--Elevators--Banquets.

Park--City Debt--Usury Laws--United States Buildings--City Hall.

The Ice Blockade--Statue of Edward Bates--Legislative Repudiation.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.

TO HANG, OR NOT TO HANG.

Have we any laws in this country to protect our lives from the hands of the bloodthirsty? While the San Franciscans are trifling with Mrs. Fair's case, instead of visiting merited punishment upon a thrice-guilty slayer, who tempted her victim from the path of rectitude, and then murdered him for attempting to retrace his steps; and while the law's delay, and lawyers deep in ingenious tricks and sophisms, are keeping the red-handed Stokes in elegant restraint instead of administering sharp and swift justice, with a fair prospect of escape through loose laws and a laxity of public sentiment,—we have a case which, though kept quiet in hopes of the matter dying out of public attention, while the threadbare excuse of insanity is being worked up and fortified for the trial,—if to trial it should ever come,—is another illustration of our want of protection from assassination. Last summer a young man, whose only excuse at the time was the inexcusable one of drink, deliberately shot, not in the sudden heat of passion or quarrel, but evidently with premeditated purpose, a peaceable citizen, who was quietly sitting on his door-step with others of his family, some of them ladies. Later, it was discovered that insanity tainted his blood, and so well and quietly is the case being worked for a final acquittal, or, at least, modification of the charge, that it is safe to say "The flax is not grown, nor hackled, nor spun, nor twisted" that will hang him for the murder. The small percentage of punishment to the gross sum of murder in New York City is well known, but it is nearly the same everywhere. In that city, owing to its great population, the matter is more concentrated in the focal centre of public attention. A lawyer in Leavenworth, Kansas, told the writer, on one occasion, that the laws of that State were framed more to excuse the immunity of wrong-doers than their punishment.

THE NEW DIRECTORY

of the city is printed and in the binder's hands. Edwards has been superseded by Gildrich & Co. in the directory business here. The former gentleman rather "put his foot" in it, so far as St. Louis was concerned, by compiling a directory for your city which, it is charged here, contained too many names; and a breeze was raised about his ears which convinced him of the propriety of selling out his directory business here.

PER CONTRA—REAVIS.

But Mr. Reavis, the Capital-mover, by strict attention to business, is in a fair way of extending his enterprise to gratifying proportions. Though a native of Illinois, he has taken St. Louis under his guardian care, and concentrated all his energies on the "Future Great City" and her interests, and it is not going to prove a bad "spec." In addition to what the citizens, and the county in its corporate capacity, have done for him in ordering large editions of his book for gratuitous circulation, it is now proposed to issue still another edition for foreign circulation, and to send Mr. Reavis to scatter his work judiciously, and to lecture on the advantages and resources of Missouri in general and St. Louis in particular. A meeting for this object was held at the Southern Hotel last evening, which was adjourned to next Thursday evening. Mr. Reavis will probably be delegated to inform the capitalists of England that in the development of Missouri's mineral treasures they can obtain a liberal per cent upon their money; to those wishing to embark in manufacturing enterprises, he will demonstrate that, beyond peradventure, here is the most promising field in the world; while, to the sons of toil, he will depict the generous returns to be had for their labor,—the probable competence to be realized, which is an impossibility in their overcrowded country. So, if the plan is judiciously worked, no doubt St. Louis will reap a profitable harvest in this direction, while it will afford Mr. Reavis an honorable distinction, enable him to see the world, put money in his purse, and be a good thing for all concerned.

THE ELEVATOR FEVER,

which, like the small-pox, is apt to become epidemic, now here, now there, has developed here lately, and two projects in this direction are now under way, with others in a more embryotic stage. One of these will probably be located on the "levee," or river's edge, somewhere in the neighborhood of the foot of Chouteau avenue; while the other, on the Illinois side, will find a site at Venice, where more convenient access to it by steamers can be had than at East St. Louis. The augmenting grain trade of this city requires these structures, and there is no doubt they will be rapidly pushed forward to completion.

COMMON COUNCIL FEED.

It has been a pleasant custom here for the retiring President of the City Council to entertain his colaborers in the city's interest with a banquet at the close of his term of office. As twelve members of the Council retired on Saturday, and among them Mr. Gilson G. Smith, Chairman, the usual banquet was given by the latter on Friday evening, at a newly-opened restaurant, where the usual speeches, compliments, and toasts were indulged in, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. Besides the members of the Council, several city officers and other invited guests participated.

Of the twelve retiring Councilmen, seven are Republicans, four are Democrats, and one is a Liberal Republican. Those holding over are eight Democrats and four Regular Republicans. Out of the twelve to be elected, should five Democrats be returned, that party will have a majority in the Council, and this the *Missouri Republican* is confident. The election takes place on the first Tuesday in April.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL FEED, ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

Talking of banquets reminds me that Governor B. Gratz Brown, at Jefferson City, has commenced a series of ceremonious dinners. The first was given on the evening of the 8th instant, to the Senators of the State Legislature, and, as all could not be entertained at once around the Gubernatorial mahogany, and to avoid anything like invidious discrimination, the invites were sent in alphabetical order, the list on the first occasion extending to T. But in this case it does not follow that those who come after T(ea) will get short commons.

PARK.

A scheme—or, rather, a couple of them—is before the Legislature, to establish an immense public park on the western verge of the city,—some four miles from the Court House. Two different sites are advocated by different parties, both large, and both involving a large amount of money. The favorite one contemplates an area of some 1,800 acres, bounded by four splendid boulevards of generous width. Through this a stream, called the River Des Peres, winds for a distance, by its meanderings, of about seven miles; and, in other respects, such as an undulatory surface, and a heavy growth of forest trees, it possesses decided advantages for the purpose in view. It is scarcely possible for a city to improve too much or too far in such a direction; but the scheme has its opponents, for, supposed, to them, satisfactory reasons.

CITY DEBT.

A bill having in view the erection of a City Hall somewhat in accordance with the wants and importance of the corporation, is before the Legislature. It is proposed to authorize the city to issue $1,500,000 bonds for this purpose. In addition to this, there has already passed the present Legislature a bill authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 bonds for the extension of the Water-Works; another is pending for the issue of $600,000 bonds to pay the floating debt; another for $150,000 for the erection of a Hospital; $500,000 for the completion of the sewers; and $300,000 for the protection of the harbor. These amount, together, to $6,000,000, to be added to the already accumulated city debt of $14,000,000.

USURY LAWS.

Senator Breckineyer, of St. Louis, recently introduced, and ably and eloquently advocated, a bill for the repeal of the usury laws, leaving money, like other commodities, open to whatever price its use could command in the market. To those not bound to the narrow traditions of the past, and who do not hold that everything that is old is necessarily good, the Senator's learned and exhaustive argument is convincing that the usury laws are a remnant of mediæval prejudice and narrowness, antagonistic not only to healthy laws of trade, but to the broader view of modern civilization. But the Senator was in advance of his colleagues, and the bill was defeated only to foster, as in the past, tricks to evade the statutes, which, as far as their direct intent and purpose are concerned, are a dead letter, opposing a barrier only to such honesty as will not evade them by trickery.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS.

The people of St. Louis very justly think Congress has acted somewhat niggardly toward them in the matter of appropriations for the new Custom House and Post Office demanded by the growing needs of the city, and, as is quite natural, they look with a jealous eye upon the more liberal provisions for a similar structure in your city. As it now stands, $500,000 are appropriated for the site, and $1,750,000 for the building. It is claimed that a proper site,—which requires an entire block,—cannot be obtained in any central and convenient part of the city for the sum provided. The building is greatly needed. The present one is a dark, gloomy, dingy structure, requiring gas to properly light it in the brightest of weather. Well, if we can't have what we want, I suppose we must take what we can get.

NEW CITY HALL.

Among other enterprises and adornments in the way of handsome and imposing public buildings, of which there is such a lack here, is the project of erecting in one of the public parks a City Hall. I have already alluded to a legislative bill on the subject; in addition to which the Municipality is to sell certain of its property, and reserve the proceeds for this building.

THE ICE BLOCKADE

still continues, though a few days of mild weather have enabled an additional ferry-boat or two to break from their imprisonment and aid in relieving the embargoed transfer across the river. But it is far from being entirely relieved. Only one channel through the ice is open from shore to shore, and on both sides of the river long double lines of teams extend for a mile or more, awaiting their chance to cross with what patience they can command,—relieving the tedium with an occasional altercation. Night and day the slow process of transfer goes on; and the late wayfarer on the streets meets sleepy and sullen teams plodding along with their loads to and from the river.

As the coal supply of this city is obtained from the Illinois side, the coal-yards have run short, and, with their usual alertness in turning an honest penny, have raised the price of that fuel from 12 or 15 cents a bushel to 20. Some of the rolling-mills got entirely out, and had to suspend operations.

EDWARD BATES.

It is proposed in the Legislature to appropriate a sum for the erection of a statue to the Hon. Edward Bates. It will no doubt pass. Missouri has no son more deserving of such an honor. I remember seeing him but once, and that was upon the occasion of breaking ground on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in the summer of 1851,—the 4th of July, if I mistake not. He was called upon for an address, and, no suitable stand for speaking having been erected, a barrel was procured to elevate him among his auditors. As the barrel was a frail one, he manifested a wholesome reluctance to entrusting his weight thereon, but finally did so, without suddenly disappearing within, as he apprehended.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Several serious railroad accidents, of which you are already informed, having recently occurred in this State, a resolution was yesterday adopted in the Legislative House, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the subject, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE SEMI-REPUDIATION.

Concurrent resolutions, ordering the State's maturing bonds to be paid in currency instead of gold, as called for on their face and in the contract by which they were realized on, finally passed over the Governor's veto in the House, where they had dragged along for some time, and yesterday were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with all the required forms. It now remains to be seen whether the Fund Commissioners will obey the plain law, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State, or these resolutions, which are not only without legal authority, but are a deep stain upon the credit of the State. The action of the Legislature, as against the contract, against the law, against the Governor's opinion, and against the decision of the Supreme Court, is as remarkable an instance of pig-headed obstinacy as can probably be found in the Legislative annals of any State. The State was glad enough to get the money on its bonds at the time; but then that was twenty years ago, and under another *régime*. So the present Legislature felt a noble disregard of everything except their own narrow opinions. E. M. D.

A PRETTY CROWD OF LEGISLATORS.

The Shooting of the Hon. Benjamin Byas, of South Carolina—Washing Dirty Linen in the South Carolina Capitol.

Columbia, S. C. (Feb. 5), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The Hon. Benjamin Byas, the colored legislator who, about ten days ago, attempted to cowhide Mr. B. W. Tomlinson, correspondent of the Charleston *News*, and got shot for his pains, has again taken his seat in the House of Assembly. The wound was not serious. The account of the fracas which was sent to the Northern newspapers was meagre in its details. The day before its occurrence, one Thomas Williams, a colored barber here, learned, or in some way took a notion, that the Hon. Assemblyman was on too intimate terms with his (Williams') wife. Whereupon, in true Southern fashion, Williams went for the member from Orangeburg with a rawhide in one hand and a revolver in the other. He met him at the State Capitol talking to the Hon. R. B. Elliott, member of Congress from this District. Williams approached with uplifted cowhide, seeing which Byas drew a revolver. At this juncture Congressman Elliott interfered, and told Williams to put up his cowhide, which the latter did. After some hard words, during which Williams again tride to get at Byas without effect, he withdrew from the State House, and Byas, not caring to prolong the quarrel, moved off in an opposite direction.

In commenting on this scene, Mr. Tomlinson did not spare Mr. Byas' feelings. He criticised him in a very uncomplimentary manner, and showed plainly that he not only believed Mr. Byas guilty of trespassing on Mr. Williams' private domain, but of cowardice in not granting the satisfaction usual among Southern gentlemen. The next afternoon, as Mr. Tomlinson was stepping out of the Senate Chamber, he met Mr. Byas standing, Brutus-like, in the doorway, muffled up to the chin. He said:

"Ah! Byas how are you?"

Mr. Byas drew himself up loftily. "Are you the gentleman that wrote this?" pointing to the offending article in the *News*.

"Yes, sir, I presume so," answered Mr. Tomlinson. "I write everything from here for that paper."

"Then, sir, I am going to thrash you, sir, within an inch of your life, and as Mr. Byas said this he unbuttoned his overcoat, and drew from beneath it a green rawhide. Tomlinson seeing the movement, jumped back and jammed his hand into his trowser's pocket, but not quick enough to escape one blow from the rawhide. This descended with terrific force upon the reporter's shoulders. Before Byas could raise it again, Tomlinson had his revolver out.

When Byas saw the weapon he dropped the rawhide and jumped for the door of the Senate Chamber, shouting, "Don't let him shoot. I am unarmed." Reaching the door, he turned for an instant, which Tomlinson interpreted as a movement to renew the attack. The latter then fired, the ball taking effect in the muscular part of the shoulder. Byas yelled out, "I'm shot! I'm shot! Don't let him shoot again!" and ran into and through the Senate Chamber, taking refuge in the room of Lieutenant Governor Ransier. Of course, Tomlinson did not follow him, but gave himself up to Sheriff Frazee, of Richland County. When it was found that Byas' injuries were but slight, Tomlinson was released in $700 bail, and that will, in all likelihood, be the last of it.

Byas is one of the most extraordinary negroes in the South Carolina Legislature. He is a natural orator, and, with education and becoming modesty, would have made his mark almost anywhere. But his ignorance, inordinate conceit, and utter lack of moral principle, have disgusted everybody with him, and he has hardly a friend in the Legislature. Byas always makes it a point to get on the negative side of a question, and he will harangue the House for hours in his peculiar way on a matter of no importance at all, or, if of importance, on the side that admits of no argument in its favor.

Just now Bowen, the bigamist, is making a little fight against Governor Scott, whom he accuses of every kind of fraud in the administration of his Gubernatorial office. Byas leads the opposition to Bowen and defends Scott to the best of his ability, although for the life of him he cannot tell why, unless it is as Bowen says, that he has been bribed. In his message to the Legislature Scott improved the opportunity to expose what he was pleased to term Bowen's "moral nakedness." The other day Bowen got up in his seat to reply to these two little words which rankled in his heart so deeply. He handled Scott without gloves. He exposed more of Scott's immorality than the world ever dreamed of; accused him of seducing young ladies while in his own house as guests of his wife; of patronizing a certain establishment in Twenty-sixth street, New York, so openly and notoriously that it became known as "The Palmetto House," kept by R. K. Scott; of living in open concubinage with one of the young and beautiful Misses Rollins, and with divers other crimes against social order and correct morals. Byas howled like a wild beast when he arose to defend his chief. He said—and this was one of the few times that he has used the plantation dialect—

"De gentleman from Charleston has been brought before de Courts to answer just such charges as dat. He's a pretty one to get up in dis yere Assembly and b'rate de Governor. All I can say is, *Falsus in unis, falsus in totus*," and with a magnificent sweep Mr. Byas resumed his seat.

Mr. Bowen appealed to the Speaker for protection from the interruptions of a man who he said "could be bought any time for $5."

Byas is so unpopular with the colored people here, that, with few exceptions, they justify the course taken by Mr. Tomlinson in defending himself.

The English Subscriptions for Chicago.

From the Manchester (England) Courier, Jan. 25.

There were not a few Englishmen who fancied last year that the enthusiasm for our American cousins was being carried a little too far. They reflected on the effect of the extraordinary subscriptions in aid of the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war. They remembered how home charities had suffered in the winter of 1870-1 from that cause, and they had no desire to see a repetition of the same thing in the winter of 1871-2. Furthermore, they doubted somewhat as to the necessity of the appeal which was made to them. The United States is the richest country in the world, and Chicago is the richest city in the United States. It was notorious that a large portion of it was not destroyed, and that the owners of a great part of that which had fallen before the fire were insured in English offices, all of which met their obligations with even more than ordinary promptitude. There was, however, a general sense of reluctance to speak on this subject lest it should be thought that jealousy of the American people lay at the root of all such objections, and, furthermore, it was hoped that the liberality of England would have its due effect in cementing the union which was thought to be on the eve of accomplishment between the two countries. Those who thus refrained from objection are perhaps hardly entitled to refer to their misgivings now, but the real facts of the case show that such misgivings were more than justified. The "case" which the United States Government has submitted to the Arbitrators at Geneva is probably without parallel in history for audacity and cynical disregard of the commonest principles of international right. It will probably serve as a caution in the future to those gushing politicians who fondly imagine that national antipathies are to be wiped out by copious subscriptions for the relief of distress.

A COTTON RING.

A Scheme Representing Seventy Million Dollars, Six Millions to Begin With—An Alleged Combination of Prominent Politicians.

Washington (Feb. 9) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A new ring of gigantic proportions appears in the ring of Washington politics. The dethroned King Cotton is himself again, and the Cotton Ring appears upon the scene.

A combination of prominent politicians has been formed, for the purpose of carrying through Congress a bill to refund the taxes collected on raw cotton, under the acts of Congress of July 1, 1862; June 30, 1864; July 13, 1866; Sept. 1, 1867; and Feb. 1, 1868. It is claimed that the laws authorizing the collection of the cotton tax were unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and that the united Southern delegation in Congress, aided by the Democrats voting in solid phalanx, can carry a bill through authorizing the refunding from the National Treasury of the entire amount collected.

It is claimed that Mr. Secretary Boutwell's one hundred and odd millions of dollars has been lying in the Treasury too long already, and that the bulk of it should be distributed to the people in the form of a refund of the unjust and unconstitutional cotton tax. I am using the argument of those who favor the proposed measure—not my own. A bill providing for the refund has already been prepared, and will be introduced when the proper time arrives. In a few days it is expected.

The following tabular statement shows the amount of cotton tax collected while the laws were in force, from 1863 to 1868, inclusive:

Years.	Amount.
1863 (fiscal year)	$351,311
1864 (fiscal year)	1,268,412
1865 (fiscal year)	1,772,983
1866 (fiscal year)	18,409,655
1867 (fiscal year)	23,769,079
1868 (fiscal year)	22,500,948
Total	$68,072,388

During the years 1866 and 1867 there was collected by Treasury special agents an aggregate tax of $2,018,319 in the late insurrectionary States, the most of which was on cotton; so that the tax it now proposes to refund amounts, in round numbers, to $70,000,000.

Under the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, the tax on raw cotton was fixed at ½ of 1 per cent per pound, and remained at that rate until June 30, 1864, when it was increased to 2 cents per pound. On the 13th of July, 1866, however, it was increased to 3 cents per pound, where it remained until Sept. 1, 1867, when it was fixed at 2½ cents per pound. On the 3d of February, 1868, the tax was altogether abolished.

It will be seen by the above that a bill for the refund of the cotton tax is altogether a stupendous affair, but, unless there is something of a force behind it, scarcely worth talking about. The gentlemen engaged in the work have already secured about six million dollars of claims for refund under the proposed law, and are, it is understood, daily gathering in more.

All these claims, bought for a song, will be worth their face in greenbacks the instant the bill in question becomes a law. There can be no question about them, as each one is accompanied by a receipt from an Internal Revenue Collector, which the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau here must verify. They are made out something like this:

THE UNITED STATES TO JOHN JONES, DR.

To tax paid on raw cotton, $——, as per accompanying receipt of Richard Roe, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Alabama.

On the back of each is the usual form of assignment to some one of the managers of the Cotton Ring.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cotton ring has a good basis. Six million dollars of claims to begin upon, besides, it is stated by those inside, ready money enough for necessary expenses. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand are experienced in the business of lobbying, and are very confident of ultimate success. With a leverage of $6,000,000 to commence with, and $64,000,000 more behind, it is thought that the refund can be pushed through both Houses of Congress.

A LIVELY BEAR FIGHT.

A Bear and Her Two Cubs Attack a Pennsylvania Farmer's Cattle—Gallant Conduct of the Farmer and His Wife.

From the Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette.

A gentleman reached Williamsport on Friday evening last, from a "logging camp" in Potter County, where he has been for five weeks past, who relates the particulars of an exciting encounter with an old bear and two cubs. It appears that a man named Jonas Elmaker and his wife had made a small clearing in Jackson Township. They have a comfortable log cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle, and a few pigs. About 9 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 31, Mr. Elmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause of alarm, imagine his surprise on finding an old bear and two cubs had attacked a yearling calf. The cattle were snorting and bellowing at a fearful rate, while the pigs were squealing as lustily as if they expected to be despatched every minute. The bear had thrown the calf down, and was preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth, and uttering half-suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a "good square meal."

Mr. Elmaker returned to the house, informed his wife, and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rifle, while his wife armed herself with a long-handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed they advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches, the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Elmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she were killed the cubs could easily be despatched or driven off. But owing to the excitement under which he was laboring, he missed his aim and only broke the left fore-paw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage, caused by the painful wound, the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Elmaker clubbing his rifle, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the axe. The rage of the animals became fearful, and the great danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Elmaker succeeded in reloading his rifle, and, firing through the window, killed a cub. The old bear now attempted to climb the log-house, but, owing to her broken paw, was unable to do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. Failing to get another shot at them, the parties inside remained in a state of siege, prepared to resist any further attack. The animals loitered around until midnight, when they retired, and all became still. On making a search in the morning, the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house, and the cub lay where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest. The two dead bears were secured and dressed—the old one weighed 380 pounds, and the cub 193. The Elmakers have a sufficiency of bear meat to last them for the balance of the season. The skins will be brought to Williamsport soon and offered for sale. The affair caused much talk in the neighborhood for several days. It is seldom that bears are so bold, but their bravery on this occasion was caused, no doubt, by the cravings of hunger. The calf was badly lacerated by the teeth and jaws of the animal, but will recover. Mrs. Elmaker says she is ready for the next call.

Fatal Affray in Fort Wayne.

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel, Feb. 12.

Jim Black is the Captain of a lake schooner,—lives in Chicago, but frequently visits his relatives in Fort Wayne, and is well known by many of our citizens.

He is a large, heavy-set man, weighs about 200 pounds, and is perhaps 25 years of age, and is considered a jolly, good-natured man, except when laboring under the influence of liquor.

On last Saturday he became intoxicated, and being a little more uproarious than the law encourages, he was warned by our wide-awake and energetic Marshal, Mr. Kelly, to conduct himself more quietly.

Nothing more was heard of him by the city authorities until 11 o'clock the same night, when he was attacked by a clique of bummers at the saloon of Charles Patten, on Columbia street.

His assailants were arrested and bailed out, whereupon the whole party returned to the saloon. One of them, John Coudon by name, stopped on the way at a blacksmith shop, and procured a sharp, heavy file. Immediately after re-entering the saloon Coudon insulted Black, and the two stepped outside, and walked about half a square east on Columbia street, when the former struck the latter on the temple with the file.

Black fell senseless upon the snow and bled profusely. He was discovered, and taken to Con. Schenck's restaurant, from which place he was carried to Nill's drug store. Dr. Thacker was called in, who dressed the wound, and the unfortunate man was then removed to the residence of his sister on Broadway.

It was rumored on the street this afternoon that Black had died from his injuries, but he still lives, though very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 13.—A fire last night damaged the building of John V. Ryder to the amount of $2,000; insurance, $11,500. The building was occupied by H. Picius as a tobacco store. His loss is about $5,000; insurance, $4,000. Also, Miss McDegor's millinery establishment. Her loss is $1,000. Owing to the efficacy of our water works a serious conflagration was prevented.

A fire a few miles from Floyd, Iowa, on Sunday morning, burned the house and outbuildings of F. G. Thompson, a well-known farmer in that section, together with five horses, some cows and swine. The estimated loss is between $5,000 and $7,000. Insurance, $5,000.

GALESBURG, Feb. 13.—The Hygiene Home, owned and carried on by Drs. McCall and Black, was burned this morning at 9 o'clock. The patients were all removed before the fire had gained serious headway. The total loss is $8,000, covered by $4,000 insurance—$2,500 in the London and Liverpool and Globe and $1,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

IOWA.

Convention of County Supervisors—They Urge the Abolishment of the Grand Jury System.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 13.—At the Convention of the Boards of County Supervisors of this State, held in this city to-day, about fifty Supervisors were present. Nearly all of the river counties were represented. The Grand Jury system was ably discussed, and a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Iowa Legislature, asking the abolishment of the Grand Jury system. They hold a full day's session to-morrow, and will examine thoroughly a number of discrepancies in our county and township laws.

A Young Deceiver Exposed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Quite a scene occurred at the Merriwether Hotel, in Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, in the arrest of a young impostor, who had been representing himself as a relative of General R. E. Lee, and, by letters, papers, etc., had imposed upon General Breckinridge and others. Recently he had become acquainted with a young lady of Eminence, Kentucky, and had induced her to elope with him to Frankfort. He was confronted at the hotel with the proofs of his fraudulent claims. A crowd collected, and he was conducted to a train and directed not to return. The young lady will return to her mother at Eminence.

—The Ottawa (Ont.) *Times* of Feb. 8 says:

Our worthy Mayor has instituted a very wise precedent in presiding at the Council meeting in his robe of office, and we were glad to notice at the meeting last night that his example induced the esteemed City Clerk to don his official costume on the occasion. As one of the Aldermen very properly remarked there is a great deal in appearance; we dread, however, that stately appearance will fail to add much solemnity to the proceedings of our oratorically inclined City Fathers. It being imperative on the City Clerk to appear in official dress last evening, he was under the necessity of borrowing a lawyer's gown, but we are happy to know he will be provided with one of his own by next meeting. Nothing will then remain to be done but to get a *costume de rigueur* for Michael Nile. This would make matters complete, and with a flowing gown on his imposing person Michael could stir the fire or preach the Gospel with propriety and effect. It is said, we know not how reliable our information, that Detective O'Neil will also be supplied with a gown to use when prosecuting at the Police Court.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Yeas and Neighs.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the Mustang Liniment is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war, in 1849, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofale, etc., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews, and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the Mustang Liniment is preferable to every other.

For immediate relief of Coughs and Colds, use that popular remedy, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, the cheapest and best medicine sold. Its virtues have been tested by thousands for many years in the treatment of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and it is confidently offered as a reliever of those diseases. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

The Double Dome Furnace.—Every one interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 335 State street.

Dr. Stephens' All Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it, 25c per box. Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

The Infant's Friend—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.,
Publish This Day:

I.
RECOLLECTIONS OF PAST LIFE.
By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart. 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages. Price, $2.

Sir Henry Holland, the venerable English physician who has been so great a traveller, having for sixty years spent his vacations in visiting foreign lands, and who has made half a dozen visits to this country, has just published, in London, his "Recollections," in a volume of moderate size, in which he touches, in a very agreeable manner, on the many countries he has visited, the various scenes he has witnessed, and the vast number of celebrated men with whom he has been acquainted, from Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, whom he visited sixty years ago, to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, with whom he was intimate during his recent visits to this country.

II.
The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland.
SWIFT, FLOOD, GRATTAN, O'CONNELL.
By W. E. H. LECKY, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, 320 pages, $1.75.

"At a time when the Repeal movement which was suspended by the famine is manifestly reviving; when the establishment of religious equality has removed the old lines of party controversy, and prepared the way for new combinations; when security of tenure, increased material prosperity, the spread of education, and the approaching triumph of the ballot, have given new weight and independence to the masses of the people; and when, at the same time, a disloyalty in some respects of a more malignant type than that of any former period has widely permeated their ranks, it is surely not undesirable to recall the leading facts of the great struggle of Irish nationality." [Extract from Preface.

III.
LITTLE DORRITT.
Being the tenth volume of the "Handy Volume" Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens, with Illustrations, neatly bound in brown cloth, handsomely stamped. To be completed in 14 volumes, 12mo., averaging 340 pages each. Price, 75 cents.

D. A. & CO. have just published:
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AND MODERN SKEPTICISM. By the Duke of Somerset, K. G. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.
DAISY BURNS. By Julia Kavanagh. Cloth. Price, $1.25. Forming the second volume of the New Edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels.
THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT. By Alexander Bain, M.A. 1 vol., 8vo., 696 pages. Price, $5.
TWO PLUNGES FOR A PEARL. A Novel. By Mortimer Collins. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Illustrated. Price, 75 cents.
THE KEDGE ANCHOR: Or, Young Sailor's Assistant, appertaining to the Principal Evolutions of Modern Seamanship. By William N. Brady, Sailing Master U. S. N. Eighteenth edition. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price, $3.50.
VOLTAIRE. By John Morley. 1 vol., 8vo., 346 pages. Price, $3.50.
MOHAMMED ALI AND HIS HOUSE. An Historical Romance. By Louisa Muhlbach. With illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, price $1; cloth, $1.50.
Either of the above sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

MASONIC RELIEF.

MASONIC RELIEF.
The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 564 Wabash-av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.
V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. B. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. B. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. RANNEY,
E. B. MYERS.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIVEN AWAY!
The humorous satirical poem, entitled "Nancy Blake Letters to a Western Cousin," Are given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

COAL.

COAL.
We have in our yards, 330 North Water-st., a small quantity of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction.
O'CONNOR & QUINN.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
Have removed to their new and spacious Salesrooms,
283 & 285 Wabash-av.
Corner Van Buren-st.,
And are receiving the most complete stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
ever offered in the West! They are manufacturing the CELEBRATED
HENDERSON BOOT!
AS USUAL.

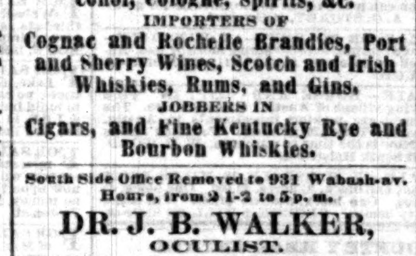
REMOVAL.
D. B. FISK & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY,
LADIES'
FURNISHING TRIMMINGS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
27 & 29 South Clinton-st.

FOR RENT.
The four-story and basement BRICK BUILDING, No. 57 West Washington-st. Apply to
D. B. FISK & CO.,
27 & 29 South Clinton-st.

REMOVAL
TO THE OLD STAND.
SAM'L MYERS & CO.
268 & 270 East Madison-st.,
DISTILLERS OF
Rye Malt Whiskey, Brown-Red Bourbon, Crescent Gin (distilled from Italian Juniper Berries), Alcohol, Cologne, Spirits, &c.
IMPORTERS OF
Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rums, and Gins.
JOBBERS IN
Cigars, and Fine Kentucky Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.

South Side Office Removed to 931 Wabash-av. Hours, from 2 1-2 to 5 p. m.
DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST.
West Side Office, 328 West Madison-st., From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PIANOS.



REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.,
NEAR WABASH-AV.
Good Second-hand Pianos from $125 to $275.
New 7-octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 to $500.
Fine new Reed & Sons' Pianos from $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos from $425 to $500.
Cheapest list of prices in the United States. Time payments allowed. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free. Send for one.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750
ROOT & SONS'
NEW MUSIC STORE,
Between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.
SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS.
Agents for
S. Brainard's Son's, Cleveland, (the combined Root & Cady and Brainard Catalogues); G. Schirmer, New York; Boosey & Co. and Novello, Ewer & Co. London; and Peter's edition, (the celebrated cheap edition of classical music, Leipsig.)
750 Wabash-av 750

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S
Wonderful Discovery
BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER
Of Waukesha, Wis.
Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.
J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois,
Wholesale and retail supply Depot,
730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

MONTREAL
AND
CHICAGO
Line of Propellers!
Will place on the route the coming season, in addition to their old line, NINE new first-class Propellers, and are prepared to contract for up-freights from Montreal, and also to arrange for importing goods direct from all European ports, via steamers and sailing vessels. Information can be obtained by applying to
H. W. IRELAND,
70 Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
By GILBERT R. SMITH, 17 Harmon-court,
$15,000 SOUTH PARK BONDS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

American Fire-Proof Roofing Tile
Furnished to order. Fire Clay, Plastic Fire Clay, Keystone and Window Caps. Address
R. D. SHORT, Box 81,
Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BRO'S.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2200 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen ... $30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... 27.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
Pike's Opera-House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati; 931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, ... Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, ... Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, ... John S. Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, ... Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, ... Lewis Bros. & Co.
Edward M. Townsend ... Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, ... J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, ... Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, ... F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, ... James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, ... Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, ... Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, ... Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, ... J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,
167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 418 State-st., and 37 West Madison. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS,
BELT COURSES, CORNICES,
BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS,
WALL COPING, SILLS,
VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &C.
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.
SOLID INDEMNITY.
TEALL & FISHER,
No. 70 South Canal-st.,
REPRESENT THE
Star, Westchester,
Bay State,
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
AGGREGATE CAPITAL, $1,500,000

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY.
Greer & Ayer,
FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Agents,
62 South Canal-st., Chicago.
WESTERN DEPARTMENT.
Union Insurance Company, Bangor, Me.
CASH ASSETS, $540,000.
National Insurance Co., Bangor, Me.
CASH ASSETS, $450,000.
The appointment and management of Agencies, and all transactions in relation to the Western business of these Companies, under our supervision.
Fire risks in Chicago accepted at equitables rates.
GREER & AYER, Managers.
ROBERT GREER. J. B. AYER.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.
WANTED—$25,000 of Scrip or Notes on above Company.
PAYNE & GRAY, Architects,
594 Wabash-av.

WANTED.
We pay the highest price in cash for Republic Certificates and Lamar Policies. Apply to
JAMES BAXTER & CO.,
56 Central Union Block.

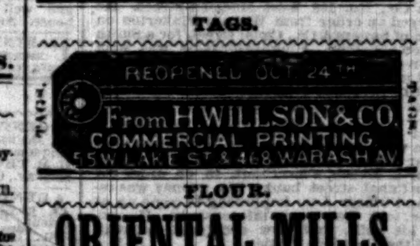
REPUBLIC INS. CO.
I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25c. Buy and sell the scrip of 4, 8 and 12 months. Also, claims against the Knickerbocker, of Chicago, bought.
R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.
To the Creditors of the Cleveland Ins. Co.: Persons holding claims against the Cleveland Ins. Co. for losses can find a purchaser by addressing
F. HART,
P. O. Box 21, Cleveland, Ohio.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN
COOK STOVE.
For Hard and Soft Coal or Wood.
Wholesale and Retail.
☞ The Trade supplied at Albany prices, freight added.
JAMES P. DALTON,
Cor. Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

TAGS.



FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS.
We are prepared, as usual, to furnish families and the trade with our choice flour. Office in ... Madison-st. Bridge. ... N. COLBY & CO.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 333 and 335 Wabash-av.

WATER POWER.

THE KANKAKEE COMPANY.
WATER POWER!
WATER POWER!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CAPITALISTS & MANUFACTURERS
At Wilmington, Ill.
The KANKAKEE COMPANY, having completed their fifth dam across the Kankakee River, and opened their navigation to and in connection with the "Illinois and Michigan Canal," are now prepared to lease water power and sell dwelling, store, mill, and warehouse lots and lands in the city of Wilmington, Ill., on the most favorable terms.
The Kankakee Company also offer, FREE OF RENT, for a term of years, a building site, with water power, to any party investing not less than $100,000 in the business of manufacturing at the city of Wilmington.
The City Council of the city of Wilmington has also pledged itself "to use its constitutional authority to exempt from municipal taxation all the capital invested and employed in manufactures, hereafter established, for a period of ten years from date."
Public attention is invited to the extensive and important improvements of the Kankakee Company at Wilmington, where full information will be given.
For further particulars and pamphlets address
E. I. CARPENTER,
Managing Director, Boston, Mass.
WM. H. ODELL,
Mayor of City of Wilmington, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager,
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.
ALSO
WINTER STRAINED
LARD OILS,
Machine & Burning Oils.
APPLY TO
FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1868.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight*.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
Established 1840.
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINES.
D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

PAWNBROKERS.

LAUNDER'S
Money Loan Office,
formerly at 164 Randolph-st., now northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 2.
Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.
"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL."
S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.
Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The copartnership existing under the name of Placey & Armstrong, Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. H. PLACEY will continue the business at 447 State-st. Mr. Placey has been in Chicago four years, and we can recommend him to all as a practical Architect, and all who wish plans and specifications that will carry them through without extra work will do well to call on him. Feb. 13, 1872.

NOTICE.
The firm of A. Wallbaum & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Soeffker is alone authorized to sign receipts.
A. WALLBAUM,
JOHN WINTZLER,
C. WILLERD,
WM. SOEFFKER.
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership of Lyons & Finney, at Oswego, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
DANIEL LYONS,
GEO. C. FINNEY.
Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.
The business of Ship Chandlery and Marine Insurance will be continued at the old stand of Lyons & Finney, Oswego, N. Y., by
DANIEL LYONS.
Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership of Finney & Lyons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
GEO. C. FINNEY,
DANIEL LYONS,
HENRY C. FINNEY.
Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.
Under the firm name of Finney Brothers, the undersigned will continue the business of Ship Chandlery and Sail-making at 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. C. FINNEY,
Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872. HENRY C. FINNEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor.
TRIUMPH OF
WACHTEL,
EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
WITH THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF ... Directors.
D. DE VIVO ... Business Manager.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelau," which he has sung over one thousand times to invariably overflowing houses. Miss CANISSA as Magdalene; Mr. VIERLING as Marquis of Corey; Mr. FRANOSCH as Bijou.
N. B.—Mr. WACHTEL, in the third act, will sing Abt's song, "Good night, my dearest child."
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA—
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul. "By far the finest of all his impersonations—a character which afforded him scope for the display of the finest quality of his magnificent voice and the most heroic phase of his acting."—[Watson's Art Journal.
Mme. LITCHMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.
Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE,
MARTHA.
Mr. WACHTEL in his famous role of Lionel.
Reserved Seats, $4 and $3. General Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
Seats reserved for the nights and MATINEE, ONLY at the Globe Theatre.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES!
Brilliantly Illustrated.
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D.,
South Congregational Church,
Corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.
THURSDAY EVENING,
THE MATTER KING.
FRIDAY EVENING,
THE MATTER KING.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.
Admission to lecture, 50c. Admission to Matinee, 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. For sale at Patterson's, cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., and Mead's, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND JEFFERSON.
THE STRONGEST COMBINATION EXTANT.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Everything new and original. First week of the great Emotional Burlesque of
EAST LYNNE IN BLACK.
CINCINNATUS in his exquisitely graceful songs and dances every evening and Saturday Matinee.
In active preparation, the great allegorical picture of PROGRESS; OR, CHICAGO IN 1871 AND 1872.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Second and last week of LUCILLE WESTERN, assisted by the young and talented actor, Mr. J. A. HERNE. Monday and Tuesday nights,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN!
Wednesday Matinee, EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, OLIVER TWIST. Friday night and Saturday afternoon, THE MENDICANT, or STRICKEN BLIND. Monday, Feb. 19, J. K. EMMETT.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Re-engagement of
T. G. RIGGS.
Three nights only—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—Feb. 13, 15, and 17.
Irish Emigrant, and Handy Andy.
Last RIGGS MATINEE, Wednesday.
Benefit of T. G. RIGGS, Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
Positively last four nights of
Manning's Minstrels!
MANNING and HALL in new acts.
First time of McKEE and ROGERS' new sensation, CIDER.
Thursday—Benefit of Billy Manning.

WACHTEL LIBRETTOS.
Save 20 cents! Librettos of Wachtel Operas, only 15 cents! Best edition published. Libretto of HUGUENOTS, illustrated, with MUSIC, 25 cents. For sale only by GEO. F. ROOT & SONS,
750 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
Auction Sale of Spring Style
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 9 1-2 a.m.
At which time we shall offer
400 CASES ASSORTED GOODS
Among which will be found MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTH'S CREOLES, BALS., AND SLIPPERS, WOM.'S and MISSES' GL. CF., GT., and KID POL. and BALS., and a fine assortment of BUSKINS, CONG. SLIPPERS, and LARGE POL. and CONG.
Goods can be bought 20 PER CENT CHEAPER now than when spring trade has opened, and MERCHANTS should make a note of it.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF
First-Class Furniture,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 9½ o'clock,
AT AUCTION.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Window Shades, 3 large French Plate Mirrors, 20 Crates Crockery, in open lots.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTANT TRADE SALE OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
We beg to announce that our first spring
Trade Sale for 1872, of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
Will be held at our Salesroom,
No. 118 Chambers-st., N. Y.,
Commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20,
And continuing until the stock is disposed of. The Catalogue will embrace large invoice of
American, English and German Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tinned and Enamelled Ware, Plated Ware, Tea Trays, Guns, &c., &c.
Comprising about 2400 lots of new and desirable goods, to which the attention of the trade and buyers generally is invited.
Catalogues at our office on morning of first day's sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO.

Stereoscopic Views
OF CHICAGO!
Our "Patent Combination," (showing original building on one side, and ruins on the other,) BARNARD'S "ARTISTIC," and several other styles of "Views of the Ruins, and Chicago Before the Fire." The largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail. Every dealer should have some of our Combination Views.
LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Allan C. Stimers,
Sup't at Chicago,
169 WABASH-AV.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Canal and Kinzie-st. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. † Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Figures Showing the Cost of Our Naval Establishment Before the Rebellion.

Present Want of Strength and Wretched Condition of the Navy.

House Bill Prepared for Consolidating the Taxes on Spirits.

Ex-Representative Stokes, of Tennessee, Convicted of Perjury.

Letter from President Grant to Colonel John W. Forney.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VOTE ON THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Logan's Chicago Relief bill was reconsidered last evening by the following vote:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Corbett,	Kelly,
Bayard,	Ferry (Mich),	Morrill (Vt.),
Boreman,	Flanagan,	Morton,
Barwin,	Frelinghuysen,	Patterson,
Carpenter,	Gilbert,	Saulsbury,
Casserly,	Goldthwaite,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Hamilton (Md.),	Stevenson,
Cole,	Hamilton (Texas)	Stockton—25.
Conkling,		

NAYS.

Ames,	Kellogg,	Sumner,
Caldwell,	Logan,	Tipton,
Cameron,	Norwood,	Trumbull,
Clayton,	Osborn,	Vickers,
Fenton,	Pomeroy,	West,
Harlan,	Rice,	Wilson,
Hill,	Robertson,	Wright—23.
Hitchcock,	Spencer,	

Messrs. Scott and Schurz were paired. The former would have voted aye, and the latter no.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE STOKES CONVICTED.

Stokes, of Tennessee, was convicted to-day on his second trial, and will be sentenced to the Penitentiary to-morrow. Stromeyer, one of his confederates, turned State's evidence and submitted enough of Stokes' letters to him (Stromeyer) to secure his conviction. The first paper submitted was a memorandum sent by Stokes and Powell to a Treasury Clerk indicted with him, to persons interested in Tennessee. It was admitted to be in Stokes' handwriting.

To Captain Beatty and Members of his Company:

As we understand that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the company in regard to the amounts paid to them on their claims, we will state, first, that if money that was kept out of each claim had not been used as it was, to pay parties in Washington to put the thing through the Departments, the whole claim would have been blocked and stopped. In other words, men on the roll could not have got a cent without the payment of the money that has been paid out. Second, we further state that, unless the members of the company use their best endeavors to keep the whole thing moving along smoothly at home, that not a dollar of what can be still got for them will be paid by the Departments. Third, we further state that, owing to members of the company not serving for the time that they were paid for and made application for, they have made themselves liable to the Government for prosecution in case the Departments are informed that the men did not serve the whole time they were paid for. Fourth, we say that if men at home will assist us in keeping the Departments from knowing that the men are not entitled to what they are getting, we will get for them whatever amount there is to be collected, and yet we think that it will amount to at least as much as they have been paid by agents. Fifth, the whole liability rests upon the parties that made affidavits; in other words, first upon the officers who swore to the rolls, and next upon the men, for swearing that they done service which was never performed.

VICTOR POWELL,
W. B. STOKES.

The following is a fair specimen of the Stokes letters which were produced:

NO. 813 SIXTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1870.

To Captains David Beatty and Eli:

GENTLEMEN: Our friend Mike will hand you this. He leaves here to-morrow morning with the rolls, to have them sworn to by the Captain and two Lieutenants. This is required to be done by the Secretary of War. Then he will approve and send them to the Second Auditor and all will be right. Stromeyer must return at once with the rolls. There is no need of either of you coming on here. We can make all things right, so you need have no fear. All will be O. K. Old Flint is on hand. As ever, your friend,

W. B. STOKES.

MORMON MATTERS.

Those progressive Mormons who hoped to compromise the present dilemma by securing the admission of Utah as a State on condition that polygamy should be hereafter prohibited, have given up this scheme for the present. They now consider it advisable to wait until the Presidential succession has been settled, and a new Congress has been elected, when they will again agitate for admission. With regard to the provision in the new Apportionment bill, requiring Territories to have sufficient population to entitle them to one Congressman before being numerically qualified for admission, however, the Delegate here is not dissatisfied, but he thinks that if the proper census could now be taken it would result in showing that Utah has more than the population required.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day the President requested the Attorney General to transmit a full transcript of the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee in New York as soon as printed, and further to inform the District Attorney that the President directs him to proceed at once to procure indictments against every one who has either accepted or proffered a bribe in any transaction about the Custom House. The testimony taken in New York has already been sent to the Public Printer.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to a tax of 16 cents on fine-cut tobacco, and 24 cents on all other grades. The Committee also instructed Mr. Dawes to protest to the House against the passage of the bill abolishing the duties on coffee and tea. Judge Mercer, of Pennsylvania, when an attempt was made to report the bill, objected to any explanation from Mr. Dawes, and the matter went over.

PROGRESS ON THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee on Commerce made considerable progress to-day on the Steamboat bill. It was decided that the general powers be given Supervising Inspectors to adopt additional safety appliances. They should be so restricted as to require six months' test of each device before submitted for approval of the Inspector, and that after such approval, and before final official adoption, shall require a test and approval under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to protect owners against undue charges. For such devices as are adopted, this Committee recommend that the only royalty demanded shall be from 5 to 10 per cent above the cost of manufacture. Tug, towing, and freight boats will be relieved of many of the restrictions which now are imposed upon these classes and passenger vessels alike.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WHISKEY TAX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to communicate to them, in a form which shall serve as a basis for legislation, his views as to the proper manner of effecting a consolidation of the various taxes on distilled spirits, except that imposed upon rectifiers and wholesale dealers.

LEAD.

Marvin T. Reid, lead manufacturer, of New York, argued before the Finance Committee, to-day, in favor of reducing the duty on pig-lead. He said that the importations are 93,000,000 pounds a year. The home production is only one-fourth of that amount. Nearly all the lead produced in this country is mined in Missouri and Illinois, but St. Louis and other Western cities are obliged to draw on imported lead from the seaboard cities to supply their manufacturing demands. The present duty gives foreign rivals a monopoly of all the markets of the world.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO JOHN W. FORNEY.

The President has forwarded the following to Colonel J. W. Forney:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

To Colonel J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your letter of the 10th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to take effect on the 1st day of March, was duly received. I regret that you have found this course necessary, because your appointment to the place gave generally almost universal satisfaction when it was made, and since your services have been appreciated and approved quite as generally. I appreciate, however, the reasons you assign for the course taken, and hope for your continued success as a journalist and citizen. I will be highly gratified, if successful, in procuring as your successor one enjoying the same confidence of the public and the Administration, and who will administer the office as well as you have.

With high regards, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The Joint Committee on International Copyrights have had three long sessions, and listened to the arguments of all parties on the question. The result of the discussion is that the friends of the different measures have united on a plan of granting the right to foreign authors on condition that their works shall be manufactured in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

POSTAL BILL.

The House Postal bill was made the special order for Friday.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to reimburse soldiers for the loss of clothing in the Chicago fire was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill modifying the law so as to prevent the removal of goods in bond from original packages, in cases of accident or legal interference, was passed.

MEMORIAL.

A memorial was presented from the New York Chamber of Commerce.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the Postmaster General was directed to transmit information as to the detention of mails on the Union and Central Pacific Roads, and as to the mail contracts of those roads.

CUSTOMS REFORM.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Trumbull's bill to retire Judges of United States Courts went over, and Mr. Fenton's bill, for customs reform, was taken up.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone it and take up the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL saw no necessity for setting aside other important bills to take up an appropriation bill which would not go into effect until the end of June.

Mr. ROBERTSON hoped, if the pending bill should be postponed, the last Amnesty bill passed by the House would be taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that the very important bill for Customs reform ought to be proceeded with, but if it was to be laid aside he would support the motion of Mr. Robertson, to take up the Amnesty bill, and he hoped the friends of amnesty would stand together, and vote down down all attempts to kill this bill, like the former one, by putting on irrelevant riders.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill were taken up, he would press his supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and MORRILL (Vt.) favored immediate consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Fenton's bill was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill taken up, by a vote of 31 to 18.

Mr. COLE, having the bill in charge, explained the amendments reported by the Committee, after which the Senate proceeded to consider the bill in detail. Among the amendments reported is one to discontinue the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had for years favored this reform.

Messrs. POMEROY and HARLAN opposed the amendment. No action was taken upon it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two messages from the President, transmitting a copy of the case of the United States presented at Geneva, and other reports of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War in reference to the questions with Spain arising out of Cuban affairs, and orders given to our vessels in Cuban waters.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill revising the laws relating to mints, and Mr. McNEELEY, of the same Committee, raised the point that the report was not authorized by the Committee. The question raised a confusion, but Mr. Hooper stated distinctly that he had been authorized by the Committee to report the bill. The bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in March.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $350,000 for public buildings at Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the impracticability of further appropriations for such purposes, saying that the points at which public buildings are most needed are Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Mr. FARNSWORTH ridiculed the idea of the necessity of public work not being undertaken because of business engagements of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who had so much to do at Washington in the office to which the President had appointed him as a member of the (city) Board of Public Works. The proper person to whom the direction of public buildings should be entrusted was a reputable architect residing in the locality.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. SHELLABARGER, TYNER, and POTTER, and it was stated in the course of the discussion that the bill was a test question to be applied to other places where public buildings were asked for, and the aggregate, according to Mr. Garfield, would amount to about $20,000,000.

Mr. GARFIELD make another appeal to the House not to pass the bill, because after it there would come in bills for Cincinnati, Columbus, Newark, San Francisco, and other cities. The public works of the United States had last year $19,413,365 appropriated for them, and after the Secretary of the Treasury had cut down the estimates for the coming year as low as he thought they ought to be cut down, the total was swelled to $19,486,000, not including Chicago or St. Louis. The cost of public buildings was already 22 per cent of all the civil expenses of the Government.

Mr. CONGER replied to Mr. Garfield in support of the pending bill, and for like bills for Port Huron, Mich., and other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD called for the yeas and nays, but they were refused, and the bill passed without division.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the import duties on tea and coffee, in obedience to the order of the House yesterday, and asked leave to make a statement and request the House to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. MERCUR objected.

Mr. DAWES thereupon declined to report the bill, as he was not permitted to make a preliminary statement.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Naval Appropriation bill, on which the general debate was limited to two and a half hours.

Mr. HALE, who reported the bills opened the discussion. The reduction of the Government expenditures, he said, was demanded by the people and by a majority of the House, but which reduction was of little account if it were merely spasmodic. It must be regular, from year to year. The total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $19,784,717, being a saving of about $1,800,000 in favor of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. It was believed that the sum contained in the bill would cover all the expenses of the Navy Department, and that no Deficiency bill would be asked for. The cost of the navy for seven years preceding the war was as follows:

1855	$14,518,000
1856	15,271,000
1857	14,480,000
1858	15,688,900
1859	15,347,000
1860	14,977,000
1861	14,856,000

So that the average annual expenditure for those years of peace and cheapness, and Democratic administration, was about $15,000,000. He submitted a comparison between that rate of expenditure and the present rate.

Mr. CONNER referred to the fact that the navy had been gradually decreasing, until now we had but twenty-nine vessels in commission, mounting 389 guns, and he asked Mr. Hale to harmonize his statement with that fact.

Mr. HALE said the gentleman from Texas was altogether too impatient. He would refer to that when he came to it. He mentioned the fact that the number of men to which the Navy was limited was 8,500, while the British navy had 64,000 men, and if this nation should get into war it would be impossible to send out three additional vessels, all filled, with the present force to which the navy was limited. He admitted that there had been appropriated $500,000,000 for the navy during four years of the war, and that the people had a right to know what had become of that navy, and of the ships which should have been built. He was sorry to say that the investigation showed badly for the use of the money as affecting the future. He did not wonder that the people would be skeptical as to the assertion that we had no navy, or that members would hesitate twice before they would appropriate more money for naval expenditures. The whole point of his argument was that the blame should fall where it properly rested. If there was no navy as a legacy from the past, and if the country had not now a respectable naval establishment, they should not grumble at any expense that was inevitable. The navy now possessed, of the 650 vessels that belonged to it during the war, only 179 vessels of all classes. Of the rest, some had decayed or sunk, or been sold by scores and fifties; of the others he did not know their fate. He had not been able to follow them. They were not on the hands of the Department, and the Department was not responsible for them. They had vanished and faded away, and were not to be found or traced. The navy now contained 179 vessels in all. These he classified into four classes, not of strength, but of utility. Class No. 1 consisted of vessels that were at sea, some sailing vessels, some steamers, and some iron-clads. They numbered 36. Class No. 2 consisted of vessels suitable to relieve those that were at sea. They numbered 14. Class No. 3 consisted of vessels that were worth being repaired in case of an emergency. If this country should have a war with Spain, or if the little cloud in the sky, which had in the minds of some meant war, should grow and trouble should come out of it, the vessels of this last class could be fitted out and sent to sea cheaper than new vessels could be built. This was not a very promising class, but still it was worth something. It numbered twenty-four vessels, including six on the stocks. Below that class,—below any class that ever could be used in peace or in war,—was a class of forty-four vessels, utterly worthless and unfit for repair,—good for nothing but to be sold for old material. The remainder of the vessels not comprised in these classes were made up of store-ships and transports, in all fifty odd vessels. In conclusion, he defended the present administration of the Navy Department, and submitted that provision should be made for building new vessels for the navy, and for selling out all worthless vessels and machinery.

Mr. MORGAN, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to Mr. Hale, and charged the Navy Department with waste and extravagance. He denied the accuracy of the figures quoted by Mr. Hale as expenditures of the navy before the war, and referred to reports of the Register of the Treasury to show the discrepancies.

Mr. GARFIELD explained how an apparent discrepancy was to be accounted for.

Mr. MORGAN denied that the explanation was a correct one, and undertook to prove to the House and country that there was chaos in the Treasury, and chaos in the Navy, and chaos in every Department of the Government.

In the course of a long speech, Mr. Morgan reviewed the course of the Administration in reference to the public debt, and to the expenditures of the Government, claiming that there were alarming discrepancies in the various branches of the Departments. He denied that any official of the Government, from the President down to a page in the House, had any correct idea of what the public debt was.

Mr. BECK inquired from Mr. Garfield whether the Navy, War, and other Departments of the Government were not in the habit of selling material and making use of the proceeds, in addition to the appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. BANKS said that that was not the case now.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the Navy and other Departments did dispose of material and use the proceeds for the public service, but there was no law requiring any reports of such sales to be made to Congress. He agreed with Mr. Beck that the defect in legislation to that effect should be remedied.

Mr. BECK said that the question was whether all these sales should not be added to the appropriations, and whether they did not swell the expenditure by a hundred millions of dollars. He asserted that such was the case.

Mr. STARKWEATHER made some remarks in further illustration of the wretched condition of the navy.

Without making any disposition of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Order for the Arrest of Other Prominent Tammanyites.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—As a result of the encouraging news from London, where a strong market is reported for securities, accompanied by an advance in prices, affairs on Wall street have been quiet to-day, and the speculative tendency of last week has not revived. The Alabama question is discussed but little now in commercial circles, and for the present a general calm prevails. The money market was easy to-day at 6@7 per cent on stocks, and 5@6 per cent on Government bonds. Prime endorsed paper sold at 7@8 per cent. It is reported that the speculators who are operating to depress the stock market, and who, it is said, control a good deal of capital, threaten to produce an artificial stringency in the money market, but this is problematical.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

is steady, and prices show but little change. It is inferred that bonds have arrived by European steamers, as some issues, which cut flat yesterday, are carried to-day at 4@5 per cent., and hence the borrowing demand for bonds was not as good as yesterday.

GOLD.

The gold market has ruled somewhat lower than yesterday, the rate having varied from 110⅛@110½, while 4, 4½, 3, and 1 per cent. has been paid for carrying. The rates on gold loans reflect an increasing short interest.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firm for short sight-sterling at 110, and was steady for sixty-day, at 109@109¼. The market closed somewhat weaker for long sterling.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅞ to 102¼, and Unions at 91½ to 91⅞ for firsts, 81⅞ to 81¼ for land grants, and 85 to 86½ for incomes.

STOCKS.

The stock market was feverish and unsettled until noon, when an upward tendency was shown, and the market became firmer, with an advance of ½@1 per cent in the rates. It is generally admitted that a strong Bear party has been formed, including five or six of the most active, and of late months the most successful, speculators on the street, to operate on Union Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, and Western Union Telegraph. Hannibal & St. Joseph has been used to assist one movement. Also, Daniel Drew is refuted to be heavily interested, and has concentrated his support on Wabash. The Lake Shore operators are identified with the stocks which were attacked, and depressed yesterday under the pressure of the combination. There were slight fluctuations in Union Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwest, Lake Shore, and other Western stock. There was a little flurry over the Hannibal & St. Joseph, caused by their reported issue of new stock, and common shares declined from 45 to 42½, while this helped to weaken the market generally. As a whole, however, the day was very dull.

BREADSTUFFS.

Prices for flour are stronger, especially for the low grades. The demand is light and arrivals limited, though fancy grades are stronger and in fair demand. The market improved toward the close, and there was more doing in the low and medium grades. The sales amounted to 12,400 barrels. There has been a fair inquiry for wheat, with greater firmness in prices, owing to higher Liverpool quotations. This advance in price, with the increase in steam freights, prevented much business being done, though the market was better later in the day. The sole causes which checked operations in wheat affected corn also, and has permitted no more than a moderate amount of business, though the price is down and corn is freely offered. The demand is chiefly for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PANORMO MURDER CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A mysterious letter has been found in Brooklyn, signed "Ellen," which mentions Panormo, the murdered musician, in connection with "George," who is probably the husband of "Ellen," said "George" being, according to the letter, undoubtedly interested in the murder of Panormo.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Christie, Mike Smith, and Thomas Nagle last night knocked down B. McLaughlin in Smith street, Brooklyn, and robbed him of his watch and wallet. The police arrested the robbers, and found the booty in their possession.

Conklin, the swindling Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, was in Toronto last week, and left for Halifax, to take passage for South America.

THE STOKES CASE.

The twelfth juror has been sworn in the Stokes case, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

MORE ARRESTS ORDERED.

An order of arrest was granted yesterday against Walter Roche, a prominent Tammanyite, and the Vice President of the Bowling Green and Guardian Savings Bank. The order was made in behalf of the depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, who sues Roche for an alleged misappropriation of the bank moneys. A similar procedure will be taken against Hank Smith, President of the Bank.

RIGHTEOUS LAWS.

At a meeting of the Medical Legal Society, last night, it was announced that the acts submitted by the society to the Legislature for the punishment of quackery and abortion will soon be adopted.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Nathaniel Sands publishes a statement to the effect that the alleged offence for which he has been indicted is a legitimate business transaction, which his official duties did not prevent him from engaging in, and that he was instrumental in saving a million at least to the city.

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

A number of gentlemen favorable to the religious amendment of the Constitution met last night, to hear the report from Mr. McAllister, who attended the Cincinnati Convention. Many declared Christianization to be the only hope of the country.

UTAH.

Banquet Given to the Japs at Salt Lake City—Judge McKean to Visit Washington—The Snow Blockade.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13.—The banquet last evening to Minister DeLong and the Embassy was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in Utah. One hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen were present, besides Mr. and Mrs. DeLong, the young Japanese ladies, and the entire Embassy. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with the national emblems of Japan and the United States. Captain Thos. H. Bates presided. The first toast, the Emperor of Japan was responded to, at the request of Prince Iwakura, by Mr. DeLong, in a speech which at frequent intervals elicited loud and prolonged applause. "This potentate," said the speaker, "is the one hundred and twenty-fourth sovereign in direct succession, the oldest family known to ancient or modern history occupying a throne. He has, in four years, reversed the decree of centuries, and we see here to-night a Prince o. that royal blood extending the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, and first to our own beloved country."

Governor Woods made an exceedingly able and patriotic address in response to the toast, "The President of the United States."

Judge McKean effectively responded to the toast, "The Judiciary of Japan and the United States;" General Morrow to "The Japanese and American Army and Navy;" Judge C. A. Howley to "Our Relations with the Empire of Japan;" Oscar G. Sawyer to "The Press;" Dr. Sloan to "The Medical Profession," and S. DeWolf to "The Ladies."

Nagano, the Japanese Secretary, was called for, and in very correct English, and to the evident gratification of Prince Iwakura, said: "Several years since I visited America with the first Japanese Embassy, and in my visit now I notice with great pleasure the immense advancement that this people has made. By this, I see the great good of your civilization. I am proud of the fact that Japan is rapidly advancing on the same great road of national improvement."

Near midnight the company left the tables and engaged in dancing, which was kept up with great spirit till near daylight.

The President has granted leave of absence to Judge McKean, to consult personally with him and the Attorney General on the situation.

A number of persons leave here to-morrow for New York, via San Francisco and the Isthmus, believing from the present state of the Union Pacific blockade that they will get through sooner than by rail. We have reports this evening that the snow-bound trains are still near Creston, but the weather is warm and pleasant, and the snow-shovellers are working night and day.

JUVENILE FORGERS.

Forgery is becoming epidemic among the smaller fry of city adventurers. Two arrests for this crime were made yesterday, and in each case the culprits were under age.

James Cook is about 19 years old, and is a youth of very bad reputation. His latest exploit consisted in representing himself as the son of Captain Fitzgerald, of Pinkerton's Police, and forging an order from that gentleman on the Hong Kong Tea Company, and on the firm of Dodd & Co., No. 109 West Madison street. He also forged an order from William Pinkerton on the firm of Sayers & Co., Canal street, for a Smith & Wesson revolver. His spuriousness was soon discovered, and he was arrested by one of the aggrieved parties, who forthwith turned him over to the care of Sergeant Johnson. There are about a dozen charges in all against this promising person.

Officer Thomas Lee yesterday afternoon arrested a very young boy, named J. J. Ollivier, on a similar charge. The boy forged the signature of Oscar L. Meech, a merchant, to an order for $12 on a Canal street bank. The money was refused, and Officer Lee, happening to come up at the time, took the culprit into custody. He confessed his guilt, and now occupies a cell with Cook at the West Side Station.

Smashup on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—A railroad accident occurred about a mile of Evansville, Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad this afternoon, a passenger train coming north and a freight train going south. Both engines were badly smashed up and two or three cars. The only person badly injured was Gus Barker, an American Merchants Union Express messenger. His injuries are bad, but not serious. The conductor of the passenger train had orders to wait at Evansville until the arrival of the freight, but he forgot his orders, and the accident was the consequence. The wreck will be cleared away by noon to-morrow and trains run as usual.

The Storm of Yesterday.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 13.—The state of the weather is fearful. A fierce gale is blowing from the north, while the cold is intense. The wind is so strong that a part of the roof on Hart & Wetzel's new block has just been torn off. It is the worst day we have had this winter.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—A violent and exceedingly cold gale from the northwest commenced blowing at 2:30 this morning, and is still blowing with unabated fury. Locomotion on the streets is almost impracticable, and all consider the day the most inclement of the season.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 13.—The wind blew a gale all day, interfering with work on the new bridge and out-door occupations generally. The roof of the Christian Church was badly damaged, and two walls of the engine house of the Marseilles Quilt Factory blown in. Two men driving across the river were blown from their vehicles, and one was stunned by the fall, his buffalo robe being caught by the wind and blown a distance of a mile. Fifty pedestrians lost their hats in the river.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2 STORY AND basement brick house, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantles, and substantial brick barn on West Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, at a bargain. Can be sold with either 25, 52 or 78x188 feet of ground. For price and terms apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON BURLING, ORchard and Halstead sts. West of Lincoln Park, at $600 and $800 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent. A large list of choice residence lots in all parts of the city, can always be seen at our office. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:
FIFTH-AV.—39 feet, west front, just south of Harrison-st.
CANAL-ST.—Two lots, west front, bet. Taylor and Polk-st.
CHICAGO-AV.—One lot, east of Carpenter-st. $3,000.
SECOND-ST.—One lot, bet. Woods and Lincoln-sts. $850.
WESSON-ST.—20x70, near Chicago-av. $900.
Also 5 lots, corner "B" and Tucker-sts; Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Jackson-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-first-st., 25x165.
OAK-AV.—Facing Ellis' Park, 75x125.
FORTY-FIFTH-ST.—Near Cottage Grove-av. 75x112.
WABASH-AV.—Near Twenty-eighth-st., 25x170.
WABASH-AV.—near Thirty-seventh-st., 50x170.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
CALUMET-AV.—Three-story and basement, marble front. Lot 20x100.
INDIANA-AV.—Two story frame, brick basement, Lot 26x170.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two-story frame, and brick basement. Lot 50x180.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHIGAN-av., corner of Jackson-st.:
LINCOLN-ST.—Two-story frame. Lot 38x125. $3,000.
SANGAMON-ST.—Two-story frame. Lot 25x125. $5,500.
WALNUT-ST.—Three-story frame. Lot 22x115. $4,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages, of from 5 to 10 rooms (seven of them new); prices from $1,800 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE suburban residence, three minutes' walk from Hyde Park Station, 30 minutes' ride from Madison-st., south and east front, corner lot 75x150 feet; house is 32x66 feet, two stories, brick basement walls; rooms large and well arranged; gas and water-pipes. Would prefer small house and lot as part payment. See plan of house at office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, AT Lake Forest; a new frame house, with modern improvements; over one acre of ground, handsomely laid out; pleasantly located; convenient to depot, church, and school. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN Illinois, 2 acres at Englewood, nicely planted with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; good well, cistern and large barn. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200, ONLY $50 DOWN, BALANCE AT 6 per cent interest. I am authorized by owner to sell for next 30 days lots in the village of Jefferson, 7 miles from Court House. Trains every hour; commutation fare 7c; lots 2 minutes' walk from depot. Best bargain you can make either to improve or for an investment. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Improved farms, 40 to 500 acres, more or less. Address or call on the owner from 9 to 11, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THE growing village of Austin; also a few lots. The sharpest men are making investments in Austin. Fare, 7½ cents. Time, 20 minutes. Fourteen trains per day. Now is the time to purchase. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—217 ACRES FARMING LAND IN Marquette County, Wisconsin.
60 acres timber land, in Door County, Wisconsin.
131 acres timber land, in Joe Daviess County, Ill.
121 acres farm, in McHenry County, Illinois.
188 acres farm, in Douglas County, Iowa.
Any of these farms can be exchanged for city property. A. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE AND ELEVATOR, OR elevator alone, 35 miles from Chicago, on railroad running East. Inquire at 256 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES CRANBERRY land, within 17 miles of Chicago, suitable for any kind of farming or stock-raising. Has a good orchard and good house. Also, 220 acres of land to lease for three or four years. Call on HENRY G. COOK, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2½ MILES FROM LITCHFIELD, Hinsdale County, Mich., 83 acres, 16 hard maple timber; good barn and house; good well and spring water; orchard of 3 acres; well fenced in 5 acre lots. Address or apply to W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on West Side, between Centre-av. and Western-av., Lake and Jackson-sts., property to be first-class and in good condition; 25 to 75 feet front, worth from $8,000 to $12,000. Will not take house with basement. Brick or stone preferred to wood, but will buy latter if first-class. Owners of such property who will sell for its value can find a cash purchaser by addressing or calling on me at my office. W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, office of Chicago Carburated Concrete Stone Co., No. 120 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 25 or 30 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, west of Halsted-sts., and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES FOR SELF AND family on West Side, worth from $5,500 to $12,000. To save time, give full description of houses, lot, location, price, etc. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first sts., on State, or between Wabash av. and State-st., in such locality. Will pay fair price and $1,000 down; also, lot between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., on avenues or cross streets, with 50 to 75 ft. front; also, unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR FIVE YEARS, A lot in some back street near the corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts. Apply at 247 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A LOT ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth-sts., with or without house; also, a vacant lot on Burnside, between same streets; also, a lot with or without house on Twenty-ninth or Thirty-first-sts., east of State-st. Owners please send description to P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-av., south of Twenty-second-st., from $10,000 to $15,000; prefer east front. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 9 (DAY OF THE fire), at lake front, an oil painting, 24 by 36 inches, of "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife." Any one returning the same to CHAPIN & GORE, 142 Twenty-second-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—FROM 292 FOURTH-ST., A DARK RED cow, with a light scratch on left shoulder. Any person returning her to the above number will be paid $5 reward.

LOST—TWO COWS, ONE HEAVY BLACK ONE with brass knobs on top of the horns; the second is brown, with white spots and one broken horn. The owner, corner of Webster and Clybourne-av. P. REGITZ.

LOST—A SMALL ACCOUNT-BOOK WITH THE Chicago Building Society, on Tuesday, on Halsted-st. or Milwaukee-av., between Kinzie and Fourth-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 128 Milwaukee-av., or to 92 and 94 Fourth st.

LOST—THE PARTY WHO PICKED UP THE horse-blanket marked on the inside M. & L., on West Madison-st., between Desplaines and Union-sts., will please return it to MARTIN & LEONARD, 125 West Madison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 282 WEST TAYlor-st., a red and white cow, with an S on her hind quarter. Any information will be rewarded. G. E. WHITE.

STRAYED—FROM 267 WEST LAKE-ST., ONE black pony mare, buggy and harness. Any person returning them to W. A. RUSSELL, 267 West Lake-st., will receive a suitable reward.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a three-striped mink muff, lost Thursday evening, Feb. 8, somewhere on West Side. Return to 11 Johnson-st., near Twelfth.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUILDER, A stranger in the city, who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish $5,000 or $6,000 capital, and best of references, wishes to take an interest with a responsible party who can command a good run of work and furnish satisfactory references. Address, for one week, giving real name, BUILDER, Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY ONE IN THE truck commission business and needing an active partner with some capital, address, for four days, U 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED boot and shoe merchant, burned out by the fire, has an opportunity to obtain a well-established business, now worth $10,000 per year and can be increased. Will take a partner with $3,000 cash. For particulars, call at 110 South Green-st., from 10 to 3.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $20,000, to take one-third interest in an old and well-established manufacturing and jobbing house. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH money, any amount, can invest the same very advantageously by addressing Box 157, Chicago Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE ALDINE," the finest illustrated paper in the world. Agent's supplement, giving terms, &c., sent on application to H. B. THOMPSON, General Western Agent, 499 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE on $2.50 capital, with our new and fast-selling patent. F. G. MARSH, 62 West Randolph-st., Bruk House.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENTERPRISE and business sagacity can make $10 to $15 a day with our household article. MERRILL & CO., 260 West Randolph st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK agent to travel on a salary for a sub'n pub. house. One capable of selecting agents. Address or call upon J. B. BURR HYDE & CO., 121 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE OF FISK AND his associates, and rulers of New York. For best agents' goods in America call or address GOODSPEED'S Empire Book, Map, and picture House, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen, for a first-class work; good pay. WOOD & MURRAY, 511 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 158 West Madison-st.:
RESIDENCES.
Brick house and lot, 27x175 feet, No. 443 West Washington-st.
Marble front and lot, 25x170 feet, No. 441 West Washington-st.
Marble fronts, Nos. 312 and 314 Washington-st., lots 25x100 feet.
Brick house and lot, 50x150 feet, No. 456 West Washington-st., corner Sheldon; possession at once.
Marble front and lot, 25x125 feet, corner Van Buren and Sangamon-sts.
Brick house and lot, corner May and Washington-sts; lot, 50x100 feet to alley.
Brick house and lot, No. 20 Aberdeen-st., choice.
Brick house and lot, 26x125 feet, No. 291 Monroe-st.
No. 44 South Sheldon-st.; lot, 50x180 feet to 40 foot alley.
House and lot, corner Adams and Honore-sts; lot, 48x125 feet; all improvements.
Houses and lots, Nos. 406 and 408 Jackson-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
25x100 feet on Madison-st., near Aberdeen. Best bargain on West Side.
76x125 feet, corner Jefferson and Washington-sts.
x191 feet, No. 154 West Washington-st.
30x125x100 feet on Madison-st., near Halsted.
30x119 feet on Halsted-st., near Madison.
152x150 feet on Canal-st., near Washington.
Parties wishing to purchase please call and examine our extensive list.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOTS ON DIVERSY-ST. and Central Park-av., near Milwaukee-av., highest land about the city. 25 foot lots on Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Haven, Francisco, and California-sts. 25 foot lots on Cross and New Leavitt-sts., near Central Park. 25 foot lots on Thirty-first and Halsted-sts. 25 foot lots on Follansbee-st., Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., and the Boulevard.
These lots will be sold at reasonable prices and on 5 years time, at 8 per cent. We offer all who wish cheap lots, for houses or investment, an opportunity to obtain them with a very small outlay of money and at a very low rate of interest.
Office open evenings till 9 o'clock.
BLANCHARD & BROTHERS,
393 Wabash-av., in basement.

FOR SALE—BY DAY & SANBORN, 56 WEST Madison-st., 40x80 feet on Franklin-st., near Randolph, at a bargain; 2 marble-front houses on Washington-st., near Union Park; 6 houses on Park-av., on easy terms; 2 houses on Twenty-fourth-st., all furnished in first-class style, very cheap; 3 houses on West Washington; 2 marble-fronts on Monroe, near Lincoln; 6 splendid residences on Randolph, east of Union Park; 1 house and lot on Maxwell-st.; 1 house on leased lot near Blue Island-av., very cheap; 1 house on leased lot near Maxwell-st.; 2 houses on leased lots near Madison-st.; 1 house on leased lot near Halsted-st.; 1 house on leased lot near Carpenter-st.; 1 house on leased lot near Seventeenth-st.; 3 houses and lots on Fourth-av.; 1 house and lot on Third-av.; 1 house and lot on West Lake st.; several lots for sale without any money down, if parties will build, on long time; lots for sale, and money advanced to parties wishing to build. Parties having property to sell should not fail to give us a call. Farms and suburban property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:
Michigan-av.—Elegant brick residence, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $16,500; east front.
Indiana-av.—Marble-front house, near Twenty-third-st., east front.
Indiana-av.—Large house, with lot 50 feet, east front; $18,500.
Wabash-av.—House and lot, near Twenty-third-st.; east front; $13,000.
Indiana-av.—House and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $7,000; on long time.
Michigan-av.—House and lot, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:
Michigan-av.—100 feet, northwest corner Twenty-sixth-st.
Wabash-av.—50 feet, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st., at a bargain.
Wabash-av.—50 feet, northwest corner Thirty-third-st.
Prairie-av.—82 feet, northwest corner Twenty-first st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125, NEW TWO-STORY frame house on Washington-av.
50x165 lot, Wabash-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.
43x125 lot, Clinton-st., near Ewing-st.
Lot 24x140, two-story frame house, Blue Island-av., near Polk-st.
Also, houses and lots all over West Chicago. Terms easy. A. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON THE new Boulevard, only four miles from the Court House. The highest ground in the city. Artesian well down; and in the immediate vicinity of the track of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Dummy train will run every hour in the day. Call at my office and see plat, learn particulars, and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see for yourself. No payment asked in advance if you wish to build. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 1196 PRAIRIE-av. (one door north from corner of Twenty-sixth-st., stone front, with all modern improvements. Price, $13,500; $6,000 to run 4½ years, balance easy terms. Apply to B. BARBOUR, 1020 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (20 FEET), 1018 Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., stone front, 3 story and basement, with all modern improvements. $20,000. Apply to B. BARBOUR, 1020 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS EACH 25x206, FRONTING ON Lake, Oglesby and Fulton-sts., low price and long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MORGAN AND SANGAmon-sts., in the Egan Garden Block. To purchasers who will build in accordance with improvements now upon the property, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—RUSH-ST., SOUTH EAST CORNER of Michigan-st., 120x100 feet. Excellent business property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAY & SANBORN, 56 WEST Madison-st.: 10 lots near Robey and Harrison, very cheap, and on easy terms; 6 lots, Southwestern plank road, cheap, and on easy terms; 226 feet on Adams, near Lincoln: 233x125 feet on Monroe-st.; 72x100 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x180 feet on Prairie-av.; 60 feet on Madison, near Paulina; [illegible] on West Washington-st., near Western-av.; 25 feet on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET WITH A COTtage and barn, corner of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY MORE OF THOSE beautiful lots just outside of the fire limits. Only $650 each for the lots on Wahpansah-av., and $850 each for those on [illegible] lots are $100 cheaper than anything in the same neighborhood and will be sold on easy terms. They are northeast of the Stock Yards and very accessible. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500—TEN GOOD LOTS worth $2,500. The whole together, or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., CORNER FRANKlin, 80 feet Madison-st. front x 24, $32,000. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, lot 60x160, on Rhodes-av., fronting University-place, $20,000. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75 by 166. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS, JUST OUT OF FIRE limits, to sell on easy terms, or monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 222 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement houses on south side of Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; possession May 1. Persons who want comfort, health, and convenience, rather than outside show, will find this house more desirable than any stone front. Heated by steam throughout. Brick barn. Price $11,000; on time to suit. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st., or 260 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 8 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st. 25x129. Price $1,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,800—TEN GOOD LOTS worth $2,500. The whole together or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 44x200 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS, ONE block outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit given and cash advanced to build with; early application must be made to secure a lot on the above terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Polk, east front; this lot must be sold and we want an offer. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements; lot 25x162, to alley; $12,000. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—25x103—CLARK-ST., JUST SOUTH of Van Buren, cheap, for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—30x100—OHIO-ST., JUST WEST OF Cass, at a fair price and easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100x100 ON NORTH DEARBORN-st., corner of Superior.
90x100 corner Pine and Superior-sts.
40x125 North State-st., near Schiller.
40x125 Astor-st., near Schiller.
504x83 on Schiller-st., running from Astor-st. to the Lake.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—25X190 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., for $200 per foot. 25x165 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty first-st., for $175 per foot. 50x125 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., for $95 per foot. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours, afternoon, 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—14 ACRES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., at $600 per acre. 40 acres near Jefferson, at $250 per acre. 15 acres near Hawthorne, cheap. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LOT WITHIN ONE block of Union Park. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—487 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Two-story and basement stone front dwelling, just east of Union Park.
Park-av.—Two-story and basement stone front; will take house and lot worth about $5,000 in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE houses, ranging in price from $3,000 to $50,000. Also several to exchange for city property. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LEASE (FOUR years) of a 1 corner store, West Lake-st., suitable for drug store, bank, or any first class business. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT OCTAgon marble house. $500 down, $50 monthly. Cottage, Prairie-av., monthly payments. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EASY TERMS—A GOOD brick residence, with large lot, fronting east on Wabash-av., just south of Fourteenth-st. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. L. HILL, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 374 Wabash-av.:
50 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
50 feet on Drexel boulevard, near Fortieth-st.
50 feet, with fine improvements, best corner on the South Side, $40,000.
25 feet with 3-story brick, Calumet-av.; cheap.
25 feet with 2-story house, Wabash-av.
Houses and lots in large variety, prices, &c., by H. L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200x161 CORNERS MICHIGAN AND Wabash-avs. and Forty-sixth-st. No better property in market for an investment. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ON MONTHly payments, on corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. Also, vacant lots adjoining. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 25 feet, cheap, and on easy payments, for two days. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STONE QUARRY AT BATAVIA, ILL., COVered with moulding sand, for sale. Will sell very cheap, and take some Chicago property in part pay. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. A live man, with $400 to $1,000 can an office in Chicago, can make money. Address C B, Box 98, Elgin, Ill.

A PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR factory, doing a good cash business, for sale; located 60 miles from Chicago, and also an established branch depot in Chicago. Address P. O. Box 404, Racine, Wis., or call at 57 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $30,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A FINE SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A BARgain, with or without household furniture; two-story house, 6 rooms, with gas and water; $50 rent a month. Inquire at 56 S. Halsted-st., near Madison.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $45,000 IN 15 months; business light, easy, and well established; no bonus required. 332 South State-st.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 773 South State-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A stove, hardware, and house furnishing goods business in one of the best localities in the city; has been long established; good reason given for selling out. Call at HODGE & HOMER'S, 78 West Randolph-st.

A MEAT MARKET, ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE in St. Joseph, Mo., having a good trade, easily extended, and in an excellent location; terms easy. Address Post Office Box 401, St. Joseph, Mo.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, IN CASTLETON, Stark County, Illinois. A rare opportunity, it being one of the best grain points in the State, together with a lumber yard doing a good business; also, for sale or rent, in Bradford, a blacksmith shop and tools, old stand, on easy terms. For information apply to K. A. SHAW, Bradford, Stark Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THE GRAND HOtel and house for lease. Inquire of A. H. BUCK, at Grand Hotel, corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

HOTEL FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—FURNIture and lease of Fort Dodge hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa. This is the principal house in town, and has cleared $6,000 in the past 2 years. Satisfactory reasons for selling. A rare chance for a hotel man to make money. Call on, or address, with stamp, A. J. BURBANK, proprietor.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE. $150 BUYS FIXtures, good will and lease. Good neighborhood and low rent. Splendid chance. No. 58 North Sangamon-st.

SALOON LICENSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap, at 182 Forquar-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS staple and fancy grocery store for sale; doing a nice paying business. Will be sold at a bargain. Parties going into other business. Call or address A. PEARSON, 262 West Madison-st., Room 6.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE ESTABLISHed business paying a profit of $20 to $30 per day; one-half cash, balance on time. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST CORNER stores in the West Division, 22 feet front; also fine light basement, and offices above. Will be rented separately or together, or will sell lease and improvements. Inquire of ALFRED L. SEWELL, 75 West Washington-st., corner of Jefferson.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF STORE 34 AND 36 South Canal-st. Apply to HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS LOFT, 63 AND 65 SOUTH Canal-st., being 47x90 feet. Apply to FRANK BROS., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND TWO OFFICES, one office facing Canal-st., just suitable for a bank or railroad ticket office; both offices on first floor. Inquire of S. G. CORMER, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 1, AT Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Building.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, SUITABLE for insurance, etc.; also desk-room in another office. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON Canal-st., near Washington, 20x40. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, 16 N. Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH 1, TWO PARLORS on Madison-st., near Ann, suitable for millinery and dressmaking or office business. Address for five days I & J 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED STORE ON WEST Madison-st., with good front, double windows; central. Apply WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF THE Ætna Sewing Machine Building (on State, near Madison st.) a large and light room, suitable for business purposes; also, one-half the store and a large, light, and dry basement. For terms, apply to R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN BRICK BUILDing, 20x80, suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT building (now in process of erection) on Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., formerly known as Stone's Building, adjoining Farwell Hall, will be finished for a first-class store, 40 feet front and 120 feet deep; will have two or four fire-proof vaults, for banking or commercial purposes, as directed, and will be finished up in first-class style. Possession given about June 1, 1872. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building) 20x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement, [illegible] on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—the largest hotel in Chicago, or would prefer partner, if party could attend to the business; profits will be from $2,000 to $3,000 per month. Call at 584 Wabash-av., 3 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON NORTH Side, south of Fullerton av., containing 10 rooms, and partly furnished; to a party who would board owner and wife. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: House No. 2 Park-row, completely and finely furnished; has a billiard table. A first-class tenant is wanted. Apply only at this office.

TO RENT—WHY PAY RENT WHEN YOU CAN buy a house and lot on monthly payments, with small payment down. Houses, $2,000, $4,500, $8,000. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE NEW BRICK dwellings on Willard-place and West Randolph-st. They have all the modern improvements, and will only be let to a private family with references. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 9, 48 Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.: Three-story and basement brick building, 53 West Washington-st., 40x76 feet; finished to suit tenant.
House, 178 South Peoria-st., 10 rooms, bath room, etc., until May 1, or another year if property is sold to party who wishes to rent.
Three offices, second story, Desplaines-st., southeast corner Washington.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESIdence, suitable for hotel, containing 30 rooms, with billiard and dancing room, on Vincennes and South Park-avs., known as Ione Place. The house is large and convenient, and has every improvement. The grounds have had the care and expense of 20 years' time and labor—a place equal in elegance to any in Cook County. The above will be rented with 5 to 10 acres of ground. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME house on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT room in a private residence, suitable for one or two young gentlemen. 395 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON RANdolph-st., near Curtis, for housekeeping or office. Address B D, 177 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE FRONT bedroom, at 256 West Randolph-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR and basement of building about 25x150. Location desired, on Lake-st., near State. Apply to SMITH & DUNCAN, 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, OR rooms, for small family, rent paid in advance. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND offices for our customers. Those having property for sale or rent call on LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WANTS pleasant room, with or without board, near Washington and Halsted-sts. G 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, 10 minutes' walk from Halsted and Madison-sts. Address P 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR partly furnished house at Evanston, for the summer. Address J, 82 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A QUIET LITTLE family, who were burned out, two or three rooms for housekeeping. Prompt pay and good references. Address I & J, 40 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room within 5 or 10 minutes' walk from the Sherman House. Address J W C, Room 48, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 6 OR 8 rooms, West Side, between Adams and Lake-sts., by a prompt paying tenant. Parties desiring to rent address, stating terms, BUSINESS, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH FROM 8 to 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Milwaukee-av. and Second-st. West of Milwaukee-av. preferred. Address, or call, between 9 and 3, at DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE, Aurora Turner Hall.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW INgrained carpet, not made up. Apply at 149 South Halsted-st. F. M. PIPER.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A cottage of 5 rooms, with rent of same till 1st of May, or a year from that time if desired. Apply on the premises 186 West VanBuren-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—OTTO C. LEICHHARDT, GENERally known as Charles Leichhardt, will learn something to his interest by calling on W J S & CO., 42 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—ELIAS CHARLES ABRAMS, AUCtioneer, will please call or send his address to J. L. LEHWESS, Sherman House, Chicago.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 NEW BRICK HOUSES, with good lots, at Highwood Station, for city property. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME $15,000 IN VALUE OF improved real estate, including farm, flour mill, store, and lot, for mercantile or manufacturing business, on cash basis. WILLIAMS, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemany, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATION WANTED—PERSONS DESIRING a district school teacher, to commence immediately or for the spring term, please communicate with one by addressing E 37 Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN of some experience in the real estate business; must be a good salesman. Address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office, giving particulars as to age, former business, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE GROCERY wagon and make himself generally useful in store. None need apply except those willing to work. 89 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A MARRIED man, sober and reliable in every way, who understands the care of horses and carriages, cows and garden, and general work about a gentleman's place. Will furnish a house. Steady work and good pay. Address, with reference, and general statement of how you have been employed, JOHN B. WALL, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, OF good address, for city, to solicit orders from samples—gents' furnishing goods. Address B 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 30 EXPERIenced wood choppers for Michigan; wages $30 to $40 a month and board; only a part of the fare required, the other part being advanced by the company. Apply to ANDREW G. KING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—25 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIana; also, railroad laborers, farm hands, gardeners, to go South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 MEN FOR THE CITY, FOR A paying business; $2 to $5 capital required. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 12 OR 15 YEARS OF age, to work in a store. Apply to SMEA, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn-sheller. Shells six bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50. Rights free. $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—ADVERTISING AGENTS IMMEDIately, a few first-class men. None need apply unless competent, reliable, and able to handle a big thing. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman at ERICKSON & AMUNDSON'S, 126 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION drug clerk; one who has had experience in the city preferred. Address X Y Z, care of Carrier No. 10, stating qualifications, salary, and other particulars in full.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY who desires to learn the drug business. Apply at 193 West VanBuren-st., between 8 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ENTRY clerk, who is a good and rapid penman and accurate in figures. Salary moderate. Address, with references, O 71, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINISTS, AND three good sewing machine adjusters. None but experienced hands need apply. FARRAR & WHEELER, 238 West Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKer, who thoroughly understands making and repairing boilers. Also two first-class machinists. To good, steady workmen liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLOW-FITTERS AND one plow-polisher, immediately. Steady work and good pay. Apply to Naperville Agricultural Works, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS. Apply by letter to Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE SMITHS HELPers at the California Buggy Factory, 25 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH REPAIRER. APply at 214 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN TRUNKMAKING. Apply to FRANK DUNNIGAN, 983 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOTMAKERS AT BEN. DARCEY'S, northwest corner of Jefferson and VanBuren-sts.

WANTED—LOCKSMITH, ONE FAMILIAR with safe locks. E. M. THOMAS, Room 51, Central Union Block, Madison-st., east of bridge.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT COR. CLARK and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. INQUIRE AT 191½ West Van Buren-st., near Halsted. Steady employment.

WANTED—CARRIAGE SMITH AT 652 STATE-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS, male or female, anti-Union. Apply immediately to FRED. ALLES, 150 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER TO CUT custom work in a merchant tailor establishment in Oshkosh, Wis. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., corner Washington and Market-sts.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON PRESS-feeders. None but good hands need apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, Nos. 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN. REFERences required. Apply at 73 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dress and suit maker in a large first-class dry goods house. Address, giving references, Lock Box 85, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY BEFORE 12 o'clock to Dr. HEDGES, 466 Fullerton-av., 2d house west of Halsted-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 176 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT WHERE work is light; girl competent to cook, wash and iron. High wages to good girl. Apply at 624 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS old, for light housework, at 383 West Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply to 358 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook and do general housework, German or Norwegian preferred. Wages, $4. Call at 165 South Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 114 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a small family, at 343 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German, Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 438 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework, German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 554 Burnside-st., near Thirty first.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. References required. 1155 Indiana-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, SWEDE OR NORwegian preferred. Apply at 60 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet avs.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AT 123 SOUTH Sangamon-st., a good cook and second girl. Would prefer acquaintances, who could work pleasantly together.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best of wages paid. Apply, with references, at 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO SECond work in a small private family. None but those thoroughly competent need apply. Inquire before 11 o'clock in the morning at 42 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 323 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. References required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD WASHer, ironer and cleaner. One that can come well recommended will receive $4 a week, at 959 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS private families and boarding houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply, with city reference, at 690 Michigan av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DININGROOM WAITers at the Imperial Dining Parlors, 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Must bring reference. Call at 631 West Washington-st., cor. of Lincoln.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO do general housework. Must understand housekeeping. Apply immediately to Mrs. HOFFMANN, 52 Harmon-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKERS, with machines, to work at the factory and at home. B. C. ROGERS & CO., 334 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBERMAN'S AND REPUBLIC scrip. T. L. MILLER, 48 South Desplaines-st.

LOANS ON PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES, houses on leased lots, and good collaterals. L. R. CARSWELL, 376 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY property, where title is perfect, in sums of $10,000 to $15,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON IMproved city property, at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO SELL—A $5,000 NOTE SEcured by second trust deed on property worth 40 per cent over and above total incumbrances; will pay 1½ per cent net; title perfect; time ninety days. SECOND, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME, money in hand; $5,000 to $20,000 to loan on long time, by DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000, on real estate. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—70 FEET FRONT ON QUINCY-ST., between State and Dearborn-sts., being near the proposed site of the Custom House and Post Office. Also, property on the South Park boulevard, near the grand South Park, will rent any frontage to suit applicants. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—BY W. S. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block: 100 feet on West Polk-st., near Clinton.
76 feet on Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as "N. W. Excelsior Manufactory," situated on North Branch, near North Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing large engine, boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS 128 FEET on Indiana-st., known as Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54, together with an artesian well upon the premises 1,300 feet in depth, flowing 380 gallons per minute of pure water.
Also 50 feet on Illinois-st., adjoining above.
This is a rare chance for any manufacturing purpose, being situated near the centre of business upon paved street. For further particulars apply to DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 50 YEARS—LOTS ON WEST Washington-st., east of Union Park; yearly rent only $400 and taxes for first five years, and 8 per cent on cash valuation every five years thereafter. This is just the location for a first-class hotel, and terms very low. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the disease or anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—ONE 7-OCTAVE T. GILBERT & Co. piano, with overstrung bass, for only $160. One Lighte piano, rosewood case, for $140. 251 Park-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, A FIRST-class piano. State make and price. Address I & J 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who understands the care and management of horses and can make himself generally useful. Address C D S, 537 Wabash-av., care T W S.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MESSENGER IN a bank by a young man competent and best of references. Address F, 361 Lumber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTING TO DO, either in city or outside, by a man who has travelled all over the West. Satisfactory reference or bonds given. M 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE SPRING, AS travelling salesman, by a gentleman having an extensive acquaintance among grocerymen and general dealers in Central and Northern Iowa, and part of Nebraska. Salary an object. City references given. Address J. H. WILSON, Marion, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING OR city salesman in wholesale dry goods or notion house, by one who is now and has been for several years a member of a firm doing a retail dry goods business in Central Illinois. I have money and trade that a house can use. Will give best of city or country references. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH GENtleman would be glad to assist architects and surveyors with office work at his own residence or elsewhere. Address A B, 497 Second-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in the grocery trade. Address I & J 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY where the ability of a bookkeeper, entry clerk, &c., is available. Highest references in every respect given. Please address, for one week, U 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stationary engineer. Good references given. Apply, by letter, to W. C. NICHOLS, 51 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family as second girl. Address HOTEL DENMARK, 9 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady to take charge of a widower's family; references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. H N N, Box 1107, Madison, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—WE HAVE ROOM for two gentlemen; a few day boarders wanted.

248 CALUMET-AV.—HALF BLOCK FROM horse cars, one fine front parlor suite and several single rooms, with first-class board. Evening dinner.

494 WABASH-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with first-class accommodations and board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room for gentleman and wife, in private family.

609 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT PARLORS, chambers, and rooms, with first-class board. Also, day boarders.

755 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOM, except carpet and curtains, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Heated by furnace. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms at $5 per week; cars and busses every 5 minutes.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES HAVE RECENTLY taken story and half cottage on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will rent one large room, with board. Two in family. References required. Address RANDOLPH, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $6 per week.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife and room for single gentleman, near Dr. Goodwin's Church. Address O 83, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with either furnished or unfurnished room, near First Congregational Church, West Washington-st. Address W 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDren and nurse for the summer, at Evanston. Address J 361, Lumber-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family on the West Side. Terms not to exceed $15 per week. References exchanged. Address B, care W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY (ENGAGED out in the day-time) in a private family. Address I & J 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family on the West Side, convenient to Canal-st. Address 30, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 126-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills. Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

EARL STEAM PUMP—THE BEST KNOWN. Every pump warranted or no sale. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 8x12 HORIZONTAL ENgines; 1 9x16 horizontal engine; 1 6x8 upright engine; 1 5-horse upright engine, second-hand—very low; 1 12-horse upright tubular boiler, but little used; 1 planer, 14 feet bed; 1 second-hand planer, 12 foot bed; 1 second-hand lathe, 14 feet bed. Shafting and pulleys, but little used. CHICAGO VISE & TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE 15 HORSE stationary engine (new). Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lumber or brick. Address ENGINE, Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH COLUMN AND KETtle with all fixtures complete; capacity 800 to 1,000 gallons, together with rectifying tubs and large casks. All nearly new; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Address T. A. McDEVITT, 867 North Twelfth-st., Philadelphia.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse. Choppers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

ONE 20-FOOT BED, 24 INCH; ONE 12-FOOT, 24 inch; three 10-foot, 20 inch; two 8-foot bed, 18 inch; two 6-foot, 12 inch engine lathes. One 4-foot, 20x20; one 4-foot, 24x24; one 5-foot, 24x34; one 6-foot, 36x36, iron planers. Blaisdell's drill presses, all sizes. Great bargains. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER & MATCHER'S FURROW SURfacers, resawing machines, scroll saws, and wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES. FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron-working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—IF YOU WANT ANY KIND OF A carriage or wagon, why don't you call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, where you can buy cheap?

FOR SALE—AND MUST BE SOLD IF AT A fearful sacrifice, a nice pole team, cheap, coach and business team, common ones of all grades. If it is horses you want, now is your time. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—FIVE PAIRS FIRST-CLASS CARriage horses. Also, a few extra fine single driving horses. Also, a fine Landau and Clarence carriage. Inquire at Twelfth Street Livery Stable, near Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS SQUARE-box open buggy, and team wagon, cheap for cash, at 30 Third av; inquire in rear.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE stable, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WANTED—SINGLE OR DOUBLE TEAM FOR light work. Will take same for keeping, or with driver at reasonable price. Apply at Swansea Smelting Works, 51 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TOP BOX GRAIN wagon. Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—A SET OF SINGLE HARNESS, cheap for cash. Address S 77, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. H. OHLIN, FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BUreau, No. 87 West Jackson-st., Chicago, Ills. Good situations for females always on hand; highest wages paid. Also orders for male help of all kinds.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1126 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE, FOR WHICH the highest price will be paid. 391 West Lake st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR MASONRY AND bricklaying; fronts laid in Philadelphia style by Philadelphia bricklayers. Address THEOBALD & CO., 186 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RETAIL LIQUOR license. Call immediately on HARRY BEKER, at "The Bijou," 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A CITY SALOON LICENSE. CALL at 44 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—OLD BURNED SAFES. ADDRESS, giving description and location, E. M. THOMAS, Room 51, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CANAL-BOAT for carrying stone. W. P. HARRIS & CO., 32 Clinton-st. State age, name, capacity, and price.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 131 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, including a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CAST IRON COLUMNS and bricks. Apply at corner Fulton and Wood sts. S. J. PETERSON.

WANTED—OLD BRICK. CASH WILL BE paid for 30,000 old or second-hand brick. Apply to TUTTLE & BOND, No. 2 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF S. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., [illegible] Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF N. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.